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[illegible] AND CONSULTATION. [illegible]

[illegible] and Consu[illegible]tions relating to:- [illegible]

இரா லோகநாதன்

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் :

செப்பனிடுவதர்காக
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் :

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் : ஜூலை 2004

சரிபார்க்கும் மு. நி. பா. எ. 1. :

சரிபார்க்கும் மு. நி. பா. எ. 2. :

ஆராய்ச்சி
உதவியாளர்

Extracts from GOs relating to ... in the Madras Presidency - Events (1927/1928)

25.(m-...)

G.O. No.670. Dt.10.8.1928 Public:

Sub:- Political - Periodical returns - Madras Events - 1927 - Report.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Public Department.

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G.O. No.670, 10th August 1928.

Periodical returns - Political - Madras events - 1927 - Report - Recorded.

READ--the following paper

Letter from F.A.Hamilton, Esq.,Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated the 14th July 1928, No.217/A.R.

I have the honour to forward a report on the political events and labour movements in the Presidency during 1927.

E n c l o s u r e.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL EVENTS AND LABOUR MOVEMENTS IN THE PRESIDENCY DURING 1927.

I.--POLITICAL.

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Political activity during the year manifested itself mainly in the following forms:-

(1) CONGRESS: Promotion of communal unity, propagation of KHADDAR, advocacy of total prohibition, boycott of foreign goods, particularly of British goods, agitation for the release of political prisoners and protests against Miss Mayo's Book 'Mother India' were some of the form s of Congress Activi[ty]. During the latter part of the year, full attention was paid to organising the session of the 42nd Indian National Cong[ress] which was held in Madras City during the Christmas week un[der] the Presidency of Dr.M.A.Ansari. Among its resolutions th[e] following deserve mention:-

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(a) The Independence motion,

(b) the boycott of the Statutory Commission,

(c) the proposal to draft an agreed constitution for India, and

(d) the agreement reached on the Hindu-Muslim question.

The general impression was that Congress had not given a definite lead to the country. The trend of debates in the Congress and in the several conferences that were held during the week indicated that the extremist Congress members did not desire any connection with the British Government.

The session was marked by the dominating personality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, fresh from his visits to Berlin and Moscow. It is worthy of consideration how far the views expressed him ~~him~~ were influenced by a desire to enlist material support from these centres of anti-British intrigues demonstrating the extent of national feeling in this country.

Among the number of other political conferences held during the Congress week, the one that deserves some notice was that connected with the youth movement. In this again Jawaharlal Nehru was a dominant personality and the development of the movement, which is at present ostensibly social, will have to be closely watched.

(2) THE NEILL STATUE AGITATION:- Some Tamil Nadu volunteer probably inspired by the spirit of the Nagpur Arms SATYAGRAHA being to deface the statue of General Neill which stands opposite Madras Club and started a campaign known as the Neill Statue campaign. Though Mr. Gandhi during his visit to the Madras sponsored the movement, the leading local Cong men expressed themselves against it. The defeat of the motic

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in the Legislative Council for the removal of the statue was significant of the attitude of the responsible section towards the agitation. Speakers of a cheap and low type and men of no repute were behind this movement, and they attracted enthusiastic and immature youths to their ranks. They frequently quarrelled over the funds collected for the movement and the and thepersonnel of the Satyagraha Committee ofenh changed. During the year sixty-eight volunteers, including a few women and girls offered satyagraha and of the sixty-eight, twelve persons expressed regret and were let off with a nominal fine of release under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The rest were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The movement showed signs of languishing as it had neither backing nor following.

(3) STATUTORY COMMISSION:- The proposals regarding the Statutory Commission met with a cold reception, and an agitation was set on foot to have the Commission boycotted completely. The sponsors of this movement were Mr. S.Srinivasa Ayyangar and Dr. Besant. The Liberal League under the lead of Sir P.S.Sivaswami Ayyar declared itself in favour of the boycott. The official attitude of the Justice Party towards the commission has not yet been definitely determined, though individual opinions have been pronounced.

(4) MISS MAYO'S BOOK 'MOTHER INDIA':- The Publication of this book aroused a storm of criticism, mostly from persons who had not read and who were not likely to read the book. The allegations were made that the publication was deliberately arranged by the British Government to prejudice opinion against the grant of a further settlement of reforms, but they did not appear to have created any permanent effect in the minds of the general public.

(5) The Judgment in the 'Rangila Rasul' case.:- A certain amount of agitation among the Muslim population ensued on the publication of this judgment and numerous protest meetings were held. The prompt action of the Government of India in amending the legislation in the matter went far to allay the [illegible]

the legislation in the matter went far to ally the anxiety felt.

(6) THE SITUATION IN CHINA:- This attracted a moderated amount of attention early in the year. The despatch of troops and ships gave occasion for protest meetings against the alleged interference of Great Britain in China's fight for self-determination. The passing of the crisis and the complexity of political situation in China resulted in the speedy disappearance of popular interest.

(7) The SHIVAJI WEEK. :- This was celebrated from 27th April to 3rd May, during which meetings, processions and sports were held and a "Physical Culture Association" was started to perpetuate Shivaji's memory. Very few Muhammadans participated in the celebration.

~~(PartyxPolix~~

(8) PARTY POLITICS:- During the municipal elections the Congress made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to attach labour to itself by professing solicitude for its welfare. A new party called the Labour Political Party supported more or less by the Justice Party came into being, and put forward three candidates all of whom were returned with good majorities.

In the matter of the election of the President of the Madras Corporation, the SWARAJ party leader -- a non-Brahman -- was induced to withdraw in order to ensure the election of the other Congress candidate -- a Brahman. The defeat of the latter and the election of the retiring President ~~hx~~ who was officially adopted by the Justice party at a late stage, resulted in a display of feeling among the various members of the party, which shwed clearly the communal considerations still operated to the detriment of party unity.

In the local Legislative Council some members were inclined to support the Independent Ministry in power in order to thwart the ambitions of the Justice party and others were desirous of wrecking the Ministry by a policy of downright

obstruction. The divergence of opinion came to a head when the Justice party's vote of 'Non-confidente' in the Independent Ministry was defeated by the abstention of a number of SWARAJISTS including their leaders from voting on the motion. The attitude of the Swarajists was attacked on all sides and accusations were made that their action was entirely opposed to the resolution of the Gauhati Congress. Exposed to attacks from all sides and even from their own party, the SWARAJISTS themselves in the August session of the Council moved a 'no-confidence' motion which was also lost.

The defeat of the Justicites at the general elections of 1926 led to a revision of tactics which resulted in the modification of the party's attitude towards the Congress. The first sign of this occurred at the Madura Conference in December 1926 and an inclination to co-operate with a section of the Swaraj party became manifest early in the year. The resolution adopted at the Conference at Coimbatore in July clearly showed this change of front on the part of a section of the party. It hoped apparently by the adoption of a more extreme policy to attract the non-Brahmin Swarajists who were gradually becoming restive at the tendency of the Brahman Leaders to utilize the activities of the local Congress party for communal rather than for purely national purposes.

II. LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

The year was marked by attempts mostly on the part of a few recognized agitators of avowed communistic tendencies to foment labour troubles in several parts of the Presidency. Madras City was the principal arena for their activities, the effect of which was a general feeling of unrest and the creation of a factitious feeling of discontent. The formation of a Labour Political party with the avowed object of safeguarding the interests of the working classes and of obtaining labour representation in the Madras Corporation

was interesting. There was also a general complaint that no one was nominated to the local Legislative Council to represent labour. The success of two or three labour candidates at the Municipal elections during the year was a source of considerable satisfaction to the party. Some new unions sprang up and also defunt unions were revived. Nearly all of them showed signs of greater activity and agitated for the redress of one or the other of their grievances, such as insufficient wages, insecurity of service, etc.

Strikes were frequent. The Burma Oil Company's strike was the most troublesome of all. It culminated in an unfortunate affray and destruction of property. The Asiatic Petrolium and Standard Oil Companies' employees also struck work in sympathy, and for a short period matters seemed serious but eventually considerable concessions on the part of the management resulted in the termination of the strike which lasted for about a month. Strikes in Messrs. Massey & Co., and the Diocesan Press draged on for months and ultimately collapsed, the strikers offering to resume work unconditionally. Extremist politicians were, as usual, chiefly instrumental in fomenting these strikes. Mass picketing was indulged in, and spasmodic cases of violence also occurred. Proceedings under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, were taken against some extremist agitator, Singaravelu Chetti, but resulted in his discharge on his giving an undertaking that he hadn not meant and did not intend to advocate violence.

Scavengers and conservancy coolies of the Madras Corporation went on a lightning strike. Their demand for an increase in wages was immediately granted to avoid the possibility of unpleasant consequences on the health of the City. Men of the Public Works Department workshops also went on strike, but resumed work on an assurance from the authorities that their demand for increase in wages would be considered.

There was a strike in the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Coimbatore in August which has been mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Police Administration Report.

Discontent at the transfer of the South Indian Railway workshops from Negapatam to Golden Rock was continually apparent, and threats to strike were frequent throughout the year. The retrenchment scheme which is coming into operation on all railways had an unsettling effect, and the situation at Karagpur was watched with interest. A novel example of the tendency adopt direct action to secure the removal of grievances was that of a number of the inmates of the Leper Settlement at Tirumani in Chingleput district. A large body of them, as a protest against an alteration in the rations, left the settlement with the advertised intention of marching to Madras in order personally to place their grievances before His Excellency the Governor. A slight feeling of alarm at this anticipated incursion into the city was allayed by the steps taken to prevent them from carrying out their intention.

III. NOTABLE POLITICAL VISITORS.

MR. S.SAKLATWALA? M.P., visited Madras in Febraury. The Madras Corporation preseted him with an address and in reply he said that communism would best be propagated through municipalities. He visited a number of labour unions and preached Bolshevism wherever he went.

MR.B.G. HORNIMAN passed through Madras in April on his way to Calicut where he presided over the Kerala Conference. On his return journey he stayed in Madras for a few days. He strongly criticised the alleged betrayel of the Congress mandate by the Swarj Members of the local council, and advocated complete non-co-operation as the most effective method of securing freedom from a foreign Government.

MESSRS.N.M. JOSHI AND V.V.GIRI:-The visit of these two in July gave a further, if temporary, stimulus to labour

(9) 15

~~to labour~~ activity which resulted in efforts being made to put the provincial Trade Union Congress Committee on a more satisfactory basis.

Mr. M.K. GANDHI toured throughout the Presidency in August September. His advocacy of Khaddar and the charka resulted in a temporary increase in the sale of indigenous produces but his exhortations to adopt total prohibition met with little enthusiasm. His condemnation of the many social evils that have crept into Hindu Society aroused a certain amount of hostile feeling. There was an almost entire absence of the wild enthusiasm which was evoked by his last visit, and the thinly veiled criticism of some of his sections and tenets indicated a marked decline in his influence so far as this Presidency is concerned.

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EXTRACTS FROM GOS RELATING TO ~~Civil disobedience movement (1930~~ Visit of the Simon Commission

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the Subject.

(Riots - Hartal - Madras City - On 3rd Febraury 1928 - Reports published.)

(Confidential),

REFERENCE: G.O.No.166,/23rd Febraury 1928, Public Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Public Department.

G.O.No.166, 23rd Febraury 1928,

Riots - Hartal - Madras City - On 3rd Febraury 1928 - Reports Published.

O R D E R : No.166, dated 23rd Febraury 1928.

The Government have read and now publish for the information of the public three reports dated 4th, 10th and 16th Febraury submitted to them by the Commissioner of Police and a report dated 4th Febraury 1928 from the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the disturbances which took place in the Madras City on 3rd Febraury 1928.

2. The Indian National Congress decided at its Madras session in December 1927 to boycott the Indian Statutory Commission. In pursuance of this policy the local Congress Leaders early in January set up a 'Simon Boycott Propaganda Commission'. One item of their programme was that the 3rd Febraury, the day on which the Commission was due to arrive in India, should be signalized by a hartal in Madras City and the Committee bent its energies towards bringing about as complete suspension of business on that day as possible. Other persons however did not see eye to eye with the Congress leaders on this matter of boycott and as a consequence a 'People's Party' came into being and began counter-propaganda denouncing the proposed boycott as futile and advocating co-operation with the Commission. On the 22nd and 29th January there were small affrays caused by rival meetings resenting each others' proximity. The incidents reported as taking pl

at these meetings were of a trival character and of a type with which the police deal in the ordinary course of their duties; they could form no justification for an application of the magistracy for the use of the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Apart from these there were no breaches of the peace.)

3. The actual events of the 3rd Febraury are detailed in the reports published with this order. There was no serious outbreak until the attack on the restaurant of Messrs. Harrison & Co., in Broadway about 10 O'Clock in the morning. This was quelled by the special armed reserve party reinforced from headquarters. Five persons were arrested and taken to the law College Police station where attempts were made to rescue them. Reinforcements were obtained from headquarters and order was for a time resotred and the arrested men were sent away. Shortly afterwards however disorder broke out again on the north of the High Court and the mob invaded the compound of the High Court and destroyed a motor-car. The rioters were driven out of the compound and the gates of the High Court were closed. The mob however refused to disperse and continued to shower stones on the police until, at last resort after the lapse of an hour, the police were compelled to fire; one man was killed. As the mob continued out of control, military assistance was then invoked and on the appearance of a detachment of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment under Major Hardy the mob became quiescent and did no further damage in that neighbourhood.

4. A meeting on the Beach at Triplicane was to take place at 5 p.m. Some of the corwd on their way there attacked certain cars proceeding southwards towards the Adyar. Meantime however military pickets had been posted at points of vantage, in case their assistance should be invoked by the civil authorities. A later outbreak of stone-throwing at the lighthouse level crossing was quelled. One or two further disturbances later were also stopped before their assumed serious dimension

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Precautions for the safety of the city were taken throughout the night including the posting of military pickets at the Senate House and on the First Line Beach.

5. The total number of persons arrested in connection with the disturbances and connected assaults were twenty-~~xxsix~~ five.

6. The ca~~s~~sualities reported by the Commissioner of Police are one man killed and three injured, besides several police casualities. The damage to property reported by the Commissioner amounts to Rs.985 damage to buildings and Rs.4,141 damage to motor vehicles. It is possible that the ~~rpoersts~~ reports of casualities and damage are not complete, owing to persons who were injured or suffered damage not having reported the matter or complained to the Police.

* * *

8. Objection has been raised to the Phrase used in the last Paragraph of G.O.No.115, Public dated 10th Febraury 1928 "Such stray.....reported." This sentence has apparently been misunderstood as evidencing an intention on the part of the Government to belittle the occurrences on the 3rd Febraury. The Government has no such intention. The pa~~r~~ragraph refers to the future and, as a whole, was intended to conve~~r~~y the Government's intention to protect the public not only for general ~~(intervie)~~ interference by riotous mobs but also individuals from stray assaults which may occur at a distance from main centres of disturbance. such assaults are said to have been made on the 3rd ~~xx~~ Febraury on motor-cars, tramcars and individuals apart from the operations of the large body of rioters near the High Court.. x x

9. It has been argued in several quarters that the course of events should have been foreseen and dispositions made to prevent any violent outbreak. The police arrangements for the 3rd Febraury have been detailed in an annexure to ~~dix~~ this Order It has been suggested that the various speeches and activities reported in the press gave a sufficient indication of what the events of the day were likely to be and would have justified a~~s~~ use of the preventive sections of the Code of

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of $ Criminal Procedure. Although no doubt the disorders would not have occurred but for the decision of the Boycott Committee that disapproval of the Statutory Commission should be shown by a hartal on the 3rd Febraury the Government are not disposted in view of the tenor of the speeches and manifestoes in which the use of force was deprecated, to consider that there was evidence that would have enabled a successful application to be made to the Courts for the issue of orders under the preventive sections.

10. The Commissioner of Police, in whose hands the Police arrangements were, had made considerable preparations to deal with processions, meetings, demonstrations and other normal accompaniments of the proposed hartal. The Commissioner not only mobilized the entire City police force available but with the concurrence of Government who had assured him of their full support in any measures he deemed it necessary to take, arranged for police from outside to be drafted into the City and distributed his forces so as to command the various areas of the City, the armed reserve being held in readiness to deal with any serious outbreak.

11. A regrettable feature of the day was the delay in dealing with the recurrence of stone-throwing in the evening after the rioting near the High Court. The Commissioner has said that policemen were on duty wherever possible but not at two points near the Fort where actual stoning did take place. The two points are not usually scnes of activity and hence no doubt the absence of any point constables. That they were scene of trouble on this occasion is due to the fact that the stoning was begun by men proceeding to or returning from the beach meeting. The Government consider it unfortunate that, although military pickets were placed at points of vangtage in Chepauk and its neighbourhood, and the procession from the Mahajana Sabha was under police control, no steps were taken to ensure that other large bodies of persons proceeding to or from the meeting should be kept under the observation of a

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force of police sufficient to put down at once any tendency to lawlessness.

12. The conduct of the members of the police force calls for commendation. They were subjected to a considerable trial during the prolonged stone-throwing in the morning but preserved their temper and discipline admirably. The Government cannot but consider that if a freer use had been made in the earliest stages of the mounted police force and the policemen armed with batons or lathis, the formation so large a mob of unruly element might have been prevented. Firing was delayed to the last possible moment and kept at the minimum necessary toproduce the effect required. The decision to open fire was in the circumstances inevitable, if order was to be resorted. In the light of after events it may perhaps now be considered to have been an error of judgment not to have dispersed the crowd that was gathered near the High Court even though it ceased after the arrival of the military to commit overt acts of violence.

15. Finally, His Excellency in Council would repeat his assurance that during the stay of the Statutory Commission in Madras carefully elaborated measures will be in force to ensure the public peace and to deal promptly and effectively with any manifestation of disorder.

(By Order of the Governor in Council).

A.Y.G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary to Government

ANNEXURES.

(1)

Letter from the Commissioner of Police to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated Madras, the 4th Febraury 1928, No.329/1-D.

(3rd Febraury 1928 - Hartal - Disturbances in the City - Report - Submitting).

(15)

I have the honour to report (the following occurrence in Madras City yesterday, the 3rd Febraury 1928, on which a complete and general "Hartal" had been ordered by the Simon Commission Boycott Committee under the leadership of M.R.Ry S.Satyamurti, B.A.,B.L.,M.L.C.)

* * *

Everything could be classed as very fairly peaceful uptill about 10 a.m. when it was reported to me that Messrs. Harrison &Co., in Broadway, had been attacked presumably for not closing their restaurant and had retaliated with soda water and other bottles.

Then the Mob, consisting of all sorts and conditions of men and boys ranging from educated student to the riff-raff of Georgetown, approached and attacked the Law College Police station hurling stones in all directions and demanding the release of the arrested men.

Two naval officers passing in a car were stoned and had to be escorted to safety.

Several policemen were injured, three European Sergeants badly hit and both the Deputy Commissioner of Police north Northern Range and Assistant Commissioner, Headquarters, were heavily stoned. Matters quieted down somewhat on the arrival of strong reinforcements of the armed resorve, including the Chingleput reserve party from headquarters, and opportunity was then taken to send away in a motor lorry the arrested men whose release the mob was demanding.

The mob, however, again started throwing stones and seeing that they could apparently do so on the authorities with apparent impunity began to turn their attention to other di- directions including the High Court where they pelted stones first from outside the railings and then in the compound.

Stones were thrown at the Press Room and Vakils' Chambers exception being taken, so it is reported to some members of the Bar and a captain of volunteers being there when they had previously professed themselves to be in favour of the hartal.

.7.Every effort was made to disperse the

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Every effort was made to disperse the rioters by means of mounted charges and by policemen on foot but, though this proved temporarily successful, the mob reappeared down the many side-streets and showers of stones were openly pelted at the Police from every direction.

The chief Presidency Magistrate in response to my reiterated requests eventually decided to fire on the rioters.

Both the Chief Presidency Magistrate and myself officially warned the mob of the fact that the Police would open fire and with the consequences would be but the only answer was an angry shout of "shoot", "shoot us", "shoot us" Here We are " Kill Us" etc., and further volleys of stones which hit both the Chief Presidency Magistrate and myself. I had a squad of about a dozen armed reserve mostly of Chingleput district with me. Four rounds of buckshots were first fired at the mob--xxxxxxxxx ground line -- under my personal words of command which sobered the mob somewhat, but as they would not disperse, a further volley of six rounds of ball ammunition was similarly ordered and fired. One man was killed on the spot and a second is lying seriously injured in Rayapuram Hospital.

The crowd had by this retired to a distance but shortly afterwards members of it approached, us and deposited the corpse of the dead man in the middle of the road. As they were pressing too close on the Police repeated charges had tobe made to keep them at a safe distance. Meanwhile a stones were still thrown at us from various quarters I asked for a detachment from the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment to be sent from the Fort.

The Crowds slowly dispersed though not till there had been some further stone-throwing and a few more arrests made near the Law College Police Station.

(17)

EXTRACTS FROM GOS, RELATING TO Civil Disobedience movement (1930-35) Visit of the Simon Commission (1928)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Abstract of the Subject.

(Riots - 'Hartal' - Madras City - 3rd Febrauary 1928 - Representations from Madras Chamber of Commerce and European Association (Madras Branch - Orders passed.)

Reference: G.O.No.115, (Confidential), dated 10th Febraury 1928. Public Department.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Public Department.

G.O.No.115, 10th Febraury 1928.

Riots - 'Hartals' - Madras City - 3rd Febraury 1928 - Representations from Madras Chamber of Commerce and Europeans Associaon (Madras Branch) - Orders passed.

ORDER -- No.115, Public dated 10th Febraury 1928.

The Government have received representations from the European Association and the Chamber of Commerce dealing with the occurrences which took place on the 3rd Febraury 1928, in connextion with the attempted 'hartal'.

2. As regards the claims for compensation for damage the Government are not aware of any law in force in Madras City under which such compensation can in this instance be passed by Government and recovered from private persons or defrayed by the general tax-payer.

3. The Chamber of Commerce specially draws attention "to the public campaign that has, for nearly two months, been carried on unchecked, by means of speeches at public meetings, press articles and the widespread distribution of posters throughout the city, by certain persons advertising themselves as the Simon Boycott Committee," while the European Association refers to "the menacing and dictatorial tone employed by the promoters of the 'hartal' both in their manifestos and their speeches." Both bodies desire definite assurances that all measures possible will be taken to ensure that there will be no repetition of the disorders which occurred on

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which occurred on Friday, the 3rd Febraury.

4. The Government deplore the excesses that occurred on Friday but as to the first point would point out that the courts cannot bring into operation the preventive provisions of the criminal law except on the basis of legal evidence tending to prove the immence of a breach of the peace. The Government had not before them any such evidence as would have enabled or entitled them to move the courts before the 3rd Febraury. The events on the 3rd ~~of~~ Febraury justified the application for the issue of such preventive orders as have now been passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

5. The Government wish to take this opportunity ofassuring all citizens of Madras of their intention to protect any man who wishes to pursue his lawful avocations during the stay of the Simon Commission in the Presidency or on any other occasion and of their anxiety to prevent such stray assaults on peaceful citizens as have been reported.

(By Order of the Governor in Council.

A.Y.G.Campbell,

Chief Secretary.

To The Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, with reference to his letter dated 8th Febraury 1928.
" " Honourary Secretary and Treasurer, European Association, Madras Branch, Madras, with reference to his letter,
" E Editors' Table.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MADRAS.

Madras, 8th Febraury 1908.

The Chief Secretary,
Government of Madras,
Fort St. George, M a d r a s.

Sir,

** I. That this Chamber records its strong disapproval and condemnation of the Hartal proceedings which for a considerable period during Friday, the 3rd Febraury 1928, placed one of the most important parts of this city in the hands of a riotous mob. **

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II. That this Chamber was viewed with grave concern the apparent breakdown of measures for the preservation of law and order, and the maintenance of public safety, on Friday the 3rd Febraury. **

III. This chamber considers that the disgraceful scenes that occurred on Friday are in no way representative of the feelings of the bulk of the citizens of Madras, the law should be examined with a view to ascertaining the position of these persons and that, if it is ≠ at all possible, they should one and all be brought to account and made liable for damages, but that in any case, Government should see that compensation is paid to those who have suffered damage.

IV. ** the Chamber feels its duty to ask Government to take such action as may be necessary, in the interests of public safety, against those persons who have identified themselves as leaders of the movement, in order to restrain them from creating a repetition of the disorders which it is obvious from Friday's expe≠rience such leaders are quite incapable of preventing.

V. Tha this Chamber, views with great concern the possibilities of a repetition of these disorders and feels that it must ask Government for a definite assurances that all measures possible will be taken to ensure that they do not ≠ recur.

(Sd.)xxxxxxxxxx
CHAIRMAN.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO C.D. Movement 1930-35

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Neill Statue - A Hack on Reports of Commission of Police and Newspaper reports - Recorded.

REFERENCE: G.O.No. 248 (Confl.)dated 13-3-1928, Public (Mis.)Dept.

In Madras city in the month of August 1927 an agitation was started for the removal of the Neil Statue from the Mount Road as it was felt that its retention was an insult to the Public. For Neil was responsible for acts of cruelty against Indians in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Batches of Volunteers daily from different parts of the province, offered Satyagraha before the place and attempted to disfigure the statue with tools. They were arrested and given deterrent punishments ranging from one year rigorous imprisonment to simple imprisonment for a few weeks with fines. The Corporation council passed a resolution demanding its removal. Huge Public meetings were organised in which prominent congressmen like S.Satyamurthi spoke against the continuous retention of the statue and resolutions were also passed for its immediate removal from public sight. Mahatma Gandhiji also approved the movement. But the Government declined to remove it as the legislative Council passed a resolution in favour of its retention. The following extracts contain details of the movement.

MUTILATION OF NEIL'S STATUE.

SEQUEL TO READING HISTORY.

ACCUSED REFUSE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

Subbarayulu and Saliah, who were arrested to-day by the Mount Road Police on a charge of alleged mutilation of statues, were brought before His Worship Rao Bahadur P.Sambanda Mudaliar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Hensman, Engineer, Corporation of Madras, when examined stated that the cost of repairing the statue would be

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about Rs. 300.

Next Sergeant Philips deposed that he was on duty near Wellington Cinema, when a Major, who came by that side, informed him of what had taken place.

The first accused on being questioned, put in that the existence of that statue was a disgrace to the country. On reading history, he said, he came to the conclusion that late Neil was worse than Michael O'Dwyer. So, he took up some tools and mutilated it. He pleaded not guilty and said that Sec. 407 cannot be applied to him.

The second accused confirmed the statement of the first.

His worship ordered them to furnish securities, but the accused refused.

Copy of Judgment in the Neill's Statue Case.

On a consideration of the prosecution evidence together with the fact that the accused have not chosen to examine any of the prosecution witness and also taking into consideration the statement made by the 4th accused, there is only one conclusion to which I could arrive and that is, the 1st three accused ~~ixxgx~~ are guilty of mischief under Sec. 427 I.P.C. and that the 4th accused is guilty of the offence of abetment thereof. I find them guilty accordingly. The accused say that they do not like to see the statue of Col. Neill placed there in that place. If that is their opinion, there are legal and peaceful means at their disposal which they are entitled to take to have it removed from its present position. But instead of doing so, they have taken the law into their own hands and committeed a crime, they must take the legal consequence thereof. In awarding punishment, I have to take into consideration the fact that a similar crime was committed a few days back and that the accused have deliberately chosen with eyes open to repeat the same. I think I would be wanting in my duty if I do not pass a deterrent sentence. I accordingly sentence each of the accused to rigorous

imprisonment for a period of one year; they are also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- each in default they would undergo imprisonment for a period of 3 months more. In the event of fine being collected the amount would be paid to the Corporation.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL.

Notice of Resolution in the Corporation.

The following letter has been addressed to the President Corporation of Madras, by Mr. M.Singaravelu:-

As I apprehended, the retention of the Neill Statue on our Corporation grounds is causing grave commotion in the city and uneasiness in the minds of citizens. I fear that the situation thus created, will grow more serious in the near future. Therefore we the councillors including yourself as our President cannot permit this civic trouble to grow into a disaster. The statue is on our land, and we have every right to remove it and ask the Government to take it away; Please therefore allow this following resolution to be moved as urgent.

'Whereas the retention of the Neill statue on Corporation grounds in Mount Road, is objected to by a large body of citizens on the ground that such a memorial is an insult to the Indian nation, whereas the continued presence of the statue on Municipal grounds, provokes the righteous indignation of the patriotic sons of India, and whereas the offending memorial is very likely to involve a large number of our young men and women to seek jail life rather than see a memorial kept upon corporation land to their eternal insult and shame; "This Council resolves that the Neill statue be removed from the Corporation grounds at Mount Road and the Government be requested to take away the statue".

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NILL STATUE...

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL.

Any public meeting on 18th September 1927 held at Triplicane Beach under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Resolution.

Mr. S.Satyamurti moved the following resolution:-

"(a) This public meeting of the citizens of Madras held under the auspices of the Madras district Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha expresses the opinion that the statue of General Neill in Mount Road, commemorates a man whose barbarous, and cowardly acts of revenge do not deserve any recognition in any humane or civilised country and is further an insolent reminder to India of our helplessness and subjection at the hands of foreigners.

"(b) This meeting therefore, is of opinion that the statue should be removed forthwith by the Madras Government from public views if it calims to be humane civilised and responsive to public opinion."

In doing so, he requested the permission of the audience to speak in English as the subject was important to India and to the British Government and to the British people. He then proceeded to state very briefly the history of the Neill statue agitation. Two young men of Madura came to Madras walked along the Mount Road saw General Neill's statue were reminded of the atrocities committed by him in India get in axe, a ladder and a chisel, mounted up the high platform, broke one of the strings which held the sword in one of the hands of the statue. The movement was spreading day by day and the Magistrate was excelling himself by giving disproportionately severe sentences on young men, women and in some cases children whose motives were beyond question and whose patriotism was beyond praise.

Did the Government listen to the representations of the people at any time? If the Government were willing to listen to their representations and keep an open mind as to the removal of the statue if they were convinced of the reasonableness of the agitation he could understand his advising the volunteers.

But Government would not listen to reason. A foreign Government would never say it had committed wrong; prestige would stand in their way. Let Government honestly keep a frank and open mind to listen to the views of the leaders and to remove the statue. Then the leaders would be willing to play their part.

THE STATUE AN INSULT TO THE PUBLIC.

The proposition consisted of two parts; firstly the public opinion and secondly the duty of the Government. The statue on the Mount Road was an offence to the eyes of the Indians because of the misdeeds of General Neill which embodied the principle of terrorism in British rule. In the matter of terrorism General Neill to General Dyer was an apostolic succession. If Government and Britishers wanted the co-operation of the Indiaans their method of terrorising Indians into subjection and slavery, those ancient relics of barbarism and savagery, must disappear. Those insults like the Neill's statue on the Mount Road reminded Indians of their subjection and helplessness.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The speaker then wanted to make a serious businesslike proposition to Government. They might say that "General Neill lived, died nearly 70 years ago, we are not responsible for those misdeeds." He granted they were not. But he would ask why they should keep the statue on the Mount Road after having been reminded of those misdeeds. It must be be due either to their pig headed obstinacy or to their belief in the ultimate resort to terrorism. If Government did not be lieve in terrorism, they should not make themselves responsible for the continuance of the statue any longer there. If a statue of an Indian General were erected under similar circumstances years ago in Trafalgar Square, London and if the Britishers came to know of the atrocities of the Indian General would that statue

be allowed to remain on the spot a minute longer. If the Government had any sympathetic imagination, they would ready to agree to remove the statue to some place far removed from the public eye. This was a unique opportunity for them to show their sincerely in their demand for co-operation of the people. Government must respond to the demand of the people in a matter which affected national self-respect; In conclusion he appealed to the Congressmen in the Corporation and the Madras Council to carry on the propaganda in the press and on the platform ~~and in~~ the press and on the platform and in the Councils till the statue was removed from the place. He also appealed to members of all political parties to take up this question, agitate and see that this national insult was removed from their midst.

Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar after referring to General Neill's atrocities suggested that Neill's atrocities should be made known to men and women this province by means of pamphlets and leaflets and by means of articles in the press. He added that the congress would meet in December next and required help in men and money. The help of these volunteers was necessary. His suggestion was that the volunteers might resume the Satyagraha campaign after the Congress was over.

Mr. E.Krishna Aiyar laid stress on the fact that in the whole of India Madras was the only place where General Neill had been commemorated.

Mr. R.Chinnaswami Iyengar hoped that in the name of Freedom of mother India the movement would carry its great message from Cape Comorin to Quetta and that this opportunity would be utilised by the Hindus and Mussalmans in order to force the hands of Government to remove the statue.

APPEAL FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

In putting the resolution to vote the Chairman said:- As Mr. Satyamurti very rightly pointed out it is in no light-hearted spirit we have undertaken this work. It is our earnest desire to give this Government opportunity enough to consider

the feeling of resentment against the situation of the statue in the public and if possible to rectify this grievous wrong. The methods which are followed for the attainment of this end may be different. For the present the Congress organisation may not be able to follow the volunteers' movement of Satyagraham in respect of the statue. But I desire to state that if the Government should not pay heed to reasonable opinion expressed in this meeting it is left open to the Congress to take up other methods than the one advocated in this meeting. If it is the desire of the Government to be irresponsive to our request then it may be time enough for the Congress, which is going to meet in December , to consider the whole position and order its members to act in a particular manner, I also desire in this connection to correct, if I may a certain statement made by my friend Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar in respect of collections for the Congress. I do not believe this movement is interfering with the liberal response which the Congress Reception Committee in receiving both in Madras and outside. On the other hand I have great hopes that if this propaganda is carried on it will strengthen the hands of the congressmen much more. We Indians are trying to retain the power in our hands. So I join Mr. Satyamurti in his appeal to the Ministers and members of Government and I would add, to the members of the Justice Party who recently said that they had no objection to join the Congress organisation. Now I ask these gentlemen to realise that it is not a Brahmin question, but it is more a Non-Brahmin question. I want those who are interested in the upliftment of the Non-Brahmins who, in season and out of season, proclaimed their partiality for Non-Brahmins to join us in this propaganda work. If all parties should join together in the Legislative Council there is a possibility of the Government being somewhat more reconcilable than it was a few years ago. I hope that the leaders of the Justice Party will realise that there should be no difference of opinion in this matter and I ask them to join us.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

THE NEILL STATUE AGITATION.

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

Ahmedabad, Sept. 29.

In reply to a correspondent who asks if the agitation for the removal of the Neill statue does not beget hatred against Englishmen, Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's Young India:-

"There is no doubt that the agitation for removing the Neill statue and the like, is likely to increase the feeling of hatred against the English. The reformer seeking to spread non-violence, must take note of the fact and guard against hatred but should not on any account hush the causes of hatred."

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi writes: "Statues like these are potent. They are an eloquent proof of what the British Government finally stands for terrorism and falsehood. These are strong expressions; but they are as true as they are strong. Hence, it is the duty of every Indian and every true Englishman to oppose this terrorism and falsehood with all his might. But the way to oppose these with all one's might, lies not through retaliation, not through terrorism and falsehood, but by the exact opposite of these, that is to say, by meeting terrorism with non-violence and falsehood with truth. If, therefore, the young men who have launched upon the battle will follow it up honestly and non-violently, they deserve all sympathy. And it is well that the local Congress Committee has taken up the matter in earnest."

GOVERNMENT DECISION ON THE NEILL STATUE.

It has become evident from the reply of the Development Minister to a supplementary question in the Madras Council yesterday that the Government are not prepared to remove the Neill Statue from its present position. It was stated that the Government was influenced in this decision by the vote of the Council. This must come as an eye opener to those members who went into the Government lobby and paraded their loyalty.

From the available records of history, it has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt that neither Neill nor his actions deserve commemoration at the hands of a self-respecting nation. Popular feeling in the matter can be guaged from the number of Satyagrahis who went to jail to have the statue removed, among whom were ladies also. If the vote of the Legislative Council was adverse to the removal of the statue, it only shows how unrepresentative that body is of real popular feeling diluted as it is with nominated and official membership. To say that the Government are guided by the vote of the Council is hypocrisy. Has the Government ever responded to the vote of the Council so spontaneously heretofore, if its interests were affected? To do a just thing in response to public feeling, which has been roused to boiling point no vote of the Legislature is necessary. That the people do really feel that the Neill statue ought not to find a place in a public thoroughfare has been demonstrated sufficiently , and if the Government still refuses to reconsider its decision and remove this positive insult to national self respect, it is for the leaders of the people to see that the Government respects popular feeling. The rank of the Satyagrahis must be strengthened and the Neill statue must go before the Congress meets in Madras.

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C.D. Movement 1930-
Visit of Simon Commission 192-

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the GO.

(PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION -- Riots - Madras City - 3rd Februaury 1928).

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REFERENCE: G.O.No.282 (Ordinary) dated 20th March 1928, Public Department.

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Question No.6 dated 13th Februaury 1928

Mr. Saklatvala, - To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will inform this House as to the events leading up to shots being fired upon unarmed demonstrators at Madras on 3rd Februaury; the number, respectively, killed, injured, and arrested on that occasion and what efforts were made by the police authorities to disperse the crowd by other less forcible methods.

Answer to Mr. Saklatvala's Question No.6 dated 13th Februaury 1928

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My noble Friend has not yet received sufficiently detailed reports to enable me to reply fully to this question, but fairly detailed accounts have appeared in the Press. His Latest information is that the casualities resulting from the firing by the police were one killed and three injured - one seriously. The reason for the firing was that a large crowd (was stoning the police and declined to disperse. The crowd) had previously burned a motor-car, and according to the Press had looted a shop which had remained open.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

Mr. Saklatvala: Will the Noble Lord kindly inquire if it is not now the settled policy of the officials in India always to have some shooting?

Mr. Speaker: That is a very improper question to put.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO C.D. Movement 1930.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Visit of Simon Commission 1928

Abstract of the GO.

(LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL QUESTION: March 1928 - 3rd Febraury 1928 - No. of persons prosecuted etc.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.317 (Ordinary) dated 2-4-1928, Public Department.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Prosecution of persons in Madras City for disturbing public peace on 3rd Febraury 1928

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*1706 Q -- K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state --

(a) the number of persons who have been prosecuted in the City of Madras for disturbing public peace on the 3rd Febraury 1928, the date of the arrival of the Simon Commission in India;

(b) whether it is not a fact that Muhammadans as a rule abstained from taking part in the hartal on the 3rd Febraury; and

(c) the names of the persons who were shot dead in the Esplanade as a result of opening fire by the Police?

A --. (a) Twenty-eight

(b) The Government believe that many Muhammadans shops in Triplicane and elsewhere were open.

(c) Parthasarathi.

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Extracts from G.Os relating to civil disturbances in the Madras Presidency – Events (1924) (1930)

27.(contd.)

<u>G.O. No.600, dt.25.5.1929: Confidential.</u>

Sub: Political - Madras events - 1928 - Report.

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REPORT ON THE POLITICAL EVENTS AND LABOUR MOVEMENTS IN THE PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1928.

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Political

1. The various conferences held in conjunction with the 42nd Indian National Congress were still in session at the begiming of the year. An All-India Republican Conference and a Youth Conference were the only conferences worthy of notice. ~~The~~ The latter afforded an opportunity for the youth of Madras to meet some extremist elements from Calcutta and Bombay and resulted in the formation of a Young India Party which was meant to be the most revolutionary party in India. Though such party in Calcutta and Bombay reached the stage of printed rules and constitution, in this Presidency it was practically still-born.

2. The political activity of the Swarajists was mainly concerned with the boycott of the Statutory commission. A boycott Propaganda Committee was formed which carried on an intensive propaganda in the press and on the platform by means of posters and leaflets. Simultaneously an organisation known was the 'People's party' came into existence and opposed the boycott. Feeling between the two was anything but cordial.

3. Agitation for the boycott of the Statutory Commission and arrangements for the HARTAL to be held on the day of the arrival of the Commission in Bombay occupied the energiesof the Congressmen. With the aid of rowdy elements of Georgetown suborned for the purpose and assistance of numbers of unruly boys, a hartal of a kind was secured on 3rd Febraury. Considerable disorder ensued, and the police were compelled touse force and the aid of the military had to be invoked to restore

(32) 61

peace and order. In view of these proceedings and of the decision of the Boycott Committee to enforce hartal on the day of the Statutory Commission's actual arrival in Madras, in order to prevent a clash between the boycotters and the anti-boycotters, orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were issued prohibiting meetings, processions, demonstrations and propaganda in connection with the proposed hartal. The Boycott Committee then called off the hartal, but the Police preparations and arrangements remained unaltered and the Commission's visit passed off without any untoward incident. There was also no trouble on 31st March, the day on which the Commission left Bombay, or on 12th October the day of the Commission's second landing in Bombay.

4. Strenuous efforts made by the Congress party to engineer a defeat of the motion in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a joint committee to co-operate with the Statutory Commission. The party's efforts to secure a ruling that the motion was out of order being unsuccessful, they considered a 'walk-out' more dignified than certain defeat, and the motion was carried without a division. As the year progressed, public opinion veered towards co-operation with the Statutory Commission. The election of a Committee of the local Legislative Council to co-operate with the Commission was generally welcomed in many quarters and its personnel approved.

5. The resignation of two Ministers and of a newly appointed Member of Council caused some excitement. A cut was moved in the Legislative Council in order to express want of confidence in the reconstituted Ministry but the motion was not negatived.

6. The National Week from 6th to 13th April was devoted chiefly to propaganda in favour of khaddar and the boycott of British goods. The Bardoli Satyagraha occupied the attention

of the Congressmen for a time, but little enthusiasm was aroused and financial support for the Satyagrahis was forthcoming only to a very limited extent.

7. The publication of the Report of the Committee ~~app-~~ appointed by the "All-Parties' Conference" aroused considerable interest and discussion in the political circles in the latter part of the year. The moderates and liberals gave their wholehearted support to it. The Justice party admitted with reservations the value of the scheme embodied in the report. Moslems in general, were not satisfied with it. Extremists in the Congress group declared that nothing short of complete independence, involving the severance of the British connection, would satisfy them. They formed a league know as the 'Independence of India League'. The sponsors of Independence looked the youth of the country for support and were turning their propagandist energy in their direction at the close of the year.

8. The usual seasonal activities of Congress Committees for the appointment of office bearers and nomination of delegates to the annual All-India Conference to be held at Calcutta deserves notice only for the marked lack of general interest taken therein. Many of the widely advertised meetings of local organisations were feebly patronised and it became difficult to secure members who were willing to attend the Conference.

9. The sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai shortly after the scuffle at Lahore was made the occasion for numerous meetings. Mrs. Besant, with her usual disregard of actual facts, publicly accused the European Police Officer of being entirely responsible for the fatality, and disreputable speakers like Mr. Kulandai and others followed her example.

34 65

LABOUR.

10. Apart from the strike on the South Indian Railway, which has been mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Police Administration Report, labour on the whole was quiet during the year. Occasionally sections of labour were inclided to be restive. On 17th August the employees of the Choolai Mills in the city struck work, complaining of inadequate remuneration allowed in the introduction of the two-loom system. The strike lasted for a day and the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour resulted in an amicable settlement.

11. The city scavengers, objecting to a new system of roll calls in divisions instead of at the central depot, indulged in a lightning strike which was settled the same day.

12. Some of the labour unions in the city were registered under the Trade Unions Act during the year. Objection was taken in labour circles to the Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill. The Justice party showed some anxiety to capture labour, and succeeded in getting members of their party elected as office bearers of one or two unions.

13. Efforts were made by various individuals to celebrate 'May Day' in a suitable manner, but remarkably little interest was taken. The Madras Labour Union on that day passed resolutions demanding (1) the ratification of the eight hours' convention adopted at Washington by the International Labour Conference and (2) the revision of the Indian factories' Act and the Indian Mines Act to bring about a maximum working week of 48 hours or day of 8 hours.

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35 67

EXTRACTS FROM GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Events at Rajapalayam (1930)

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Abstract of the Subject.

(Riots - Rajapalayam (Ramnad District) - Dispersal of a Congress Procession - Firing by the Police).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1098, (Confidential), dated 28th March 1930.

Public (General) Department.

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There was a riot at Rajapalayam, Ramnad District on 12.8.30 as a result of a clash between the Police and a Congress procession taken in defiance of an order under Sec.144 Cr.P.C. see pp.3-4- of G.O.No.1098 Pub(Gen) (Public General), d/28.8.30. Picketting of liquor shops led to a serious riot at Komarapayalayam, Salem District, on 19-7-30. U.S. has apparently in mind, the latter riot.

Except for some wild and probably unnecessary shooting by the SI. (Sub Inspector), this affair does not differ from the warning (ordinary) forcible dispersal and need not perhaps be reputed (reported) to India especially it is rotten (written) old news war, due to closure of the office.)

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69.

EXTRACTS FROM GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930) Events (1930)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the GO.

(POLITICAL AGITATION & Riotous assembly at Gudiyattam on 7-7-1930 - Dispersal - Police and Magistrate Commended.)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.843 A(S-28), (Confidential) d/ 12-7-1930.

Public (General) Department.

Telegram

No.

To: Government of India,

Home Department.

Mob attacked Magistrates Office Gudiyattam in North Arcot District owing arrest local agitators. Police forced tofire six rounds. One rioter killed. Mob then destroyed and looted toddy and arrack shops. Eleven arrests made. Situation now quiet, and under control.

M a d r a s.

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O R D E R. No.843-A(S-28) dated 12th July 1930-

The Government are glad to congratulate the Taluk Magistrate and the Sub-Inspector of Police and his men on thecourage and discretion with which they handled and dispersed a riotous assembly which first attacked a police constable and then the Taluk Office at Gudiyatam in the North Arcot District on the morning of July 7th, 1930. The Sub-Inspector's reserve of the constable who was set upon by the mob is particularly commendable.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil disobedience movement (1930-35) Events - Participation of govt servants (1930).

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

37

Political agitation - Civil disobedience Participation of two Government pensioners of the Tanjore district.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1097 (Con) dated 28-8-1930, Public (Gen) Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL

Tanjore Collector's Office,
Dated the 20th May 1930.

From

J.A.Thorne Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector & Dt. Magistrate, Tanjore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Department,
Stonehouse Hill, The Nilgiris.

Sir,

Sedition - Civil disobedience - Retired Government servants - Misconduct.

I have to report for your information the case of two retired Government servants, who have had some connection with the Civil disobedience activities in this district: They are: A Ramachandra Ayyar, Retired Deputy Collector, Tiruvadi, and R.Yegnarama Ayyar, retired Tahsildar, Palamaneri. The Civil Disobedience volunteers headed by C.Rajagopalachari entered the district on April the 14th and on the 15th passed through Palamaneri and halted at Tirukattupalli in the morning and on the 16th morning arrived at Tiruvadi. I received information from the SubDivisional Magistrate that Yegnarama Ayyar took some part in the welcome of the party at Tirukkattupalli and Ramachandra Ayyar at Tiruvadi. I therefore sent for them to obtain their explanations.

2. Yegnarama Ayyar's attitude was truculent. My information was that he was present at the reception of the volunteers at Palamaneri where they halted awhile on the road and at Tirukattupalli, and that he was telling the people that my

(38) 7-3.

Circular on sec. 157 I.P.C. was illegal. As a retired Magistrate he knew the law better. It will be seen that he admits having gone to the roadside at Palamaneri to see the procession and having a-attended the meeting at Tirukattupalli. He considers that as a pensioner he has no obligations other than those of a member of the general public. I know nothing of his antecedents; but from his attitude, I gathered that he was disaffected towards Government, and possibly the fact that he was tried as a Deputy Collector and reverted may explain this.

2. My information about Ramachandra Ayyar was that he atended the meeting held in the river bed at Tiruvadi to receive Rajagopalachári in and his volunteers. He was introduced to Rajagopalachari and seated himself very near Rajagopalachari during the proceedings. His attitude was cringing. A perusal of his written explanation reveals a hypocritical attempt to pretend that he attended the proceedings to protect the interests of Government. He altogether conceals in that his introduction to Rajagopalachari which he had to admit to me. As I pointed out to him, there was nothing whatever in his action to distinguish it from that of the most seditious member of the gathering. There can be little doubt that he attended out of sympathy for the Civil disobedience movement, and is now alarmed about the consequences.

4. Rule 351 of the Civil Service Regulations lays down that future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. I had made it sufficiently clear before the march of the volunteers that they were an unlawful assembly and must not be welcomed or entertained by loyal subjects. Yegnarama Ayyar's pretence that he knew nothing of this circular is certainly false. It was the subject of discussion and condemnation in "The Hindu" and throughout the disaffected portions of the Tanjore District. It appears to me that both these persons should be taught a lesson. Ramachandra Ayyar was prepared to make a grovelling apology, but I pointed out to

39 75

him that that would be inappropriate, if his statements were true. Yegnarama Ayyar saw no need for apologising for his action. I recommend that the Government will call on them to express regret for their action in attending seditious meetings, failing which, a threat of disciplinary action may be made.

(Sd.) J.A. Throne.. . ..
Collector & Dt. Magistrate.

Public (General) Department.

MEMORANDUM NO. 19/0-2. Dated 30-5-30.

Pensioners - M.R.Ry. A.Ramachandra Ayyar, Retired Deputy Collector, Tiruvadi and R.Yegnarama Ayyar, Retired Tahsildar, Palamaneri - Civil disobedience - Letter from District Magistrate Tanjore, dated 20th May 1930.

The District Magistrate, Tanjore, is asked to convey a specific warning in person to the two individuals that action will be taken under Article 351 of the C.S.R. to withhold their pensions if their association with civil disobedience activities does not immediately cease.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO C.D. Movement 1930-
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Events - 1930

Abstract of the GO.

(PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION - Civil Disobedience - Disturbance in Madras City - Enquiry).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.974 (Ordinary) dated 11-8-1930, Public (General) Department.

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Question No.15 dated 7th July 1930.

Mr.Marley - To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he has received the Report of the Committee appointed by Mahajana Sabha in Madras to inquire into happenings in Madras on 23rd and 25th April 1930; and, if so, whether the Report will be made available for members of this House.

Answer to Mr.Marley's Question No.15
dated 7th July 1930.

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No.Sir, I have not received the Report.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930-35)
Events (1930)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the GO.

(Political Agitation - Riotous Assembly at Bodinaickanur - Madura District - Dispersal on 7th Auugust 1930 - Police commended.

REFERENCE: G.O.No.462 (Ordinary), dated 18-8-1930, Public (Police) department.

ORDER: No.462, dated 18-8-1930:

The Government congratulate the police force which, though small in numbers handled and dispersed with decision and courage a large and riotous mob at Bodinaickanur on 7th August 1930 which first tried to rush the police party with a view to rescuing three persons who had been arrested for trespass while picketting the toddy shop, and finally attacked the police station. The patience, courage and initiative displayed in a difficult situation by Mr. A.E.D. Frederick Probationary Assistant Superintend of Police, who was in charge of the Police party, are particula commendable.

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EXTRACTS FROM GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement
Events at madura (1930) (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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Abstract of the Subject.

(Riots - Madura - Picketing of liquor shops by Congress Volunteers - Firing by the Police - Reports recorded.).

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REFERENCE: G.O.No.1115,(Confidential),d/ 30th August 1930 Public (General) Department.

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Telegram

Home

Simla

Liquor shop picketing began on 17th in Madura town rapidly and unexpectedly developed violence stop. Crowd about five thousand stoned toddy shop and Police and set fire to six huts stop. Number of Police, shopkeepers and neighbours injured stop. Crowd dispersed by Fire stop. Central Police station subsequently attacked stop. Mob again dispersed by lathis and fire stop. Two rioters injured by fire.

Killed - 1

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement Events (1930) (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the GO.

Mahalinga Ayyar, M.R.Ry. S. - Stationery Sub-Magistrate - Tindivanam (South Arcot District) - Reduction - Ordered.).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1119, (Confidential) d/ 1- 9 - 1930.
Public (General) Department.

Telegram.

Home   Simla.

Serious riot occurred at Tindivanam in South Arcot District on morning of twelfth following conviction of two Satyagrahis. Mob over thousand strong attacked Police with sticks and stones Several police injured and are in hospital. Agricultural Agricultural office looted papers destroyed and scattered in street because Police Inspector took shelted there. Apparently Police opened fire but no rioter was injured. Situation calmer and armed reserve guarding treasury and important points.

Public (General)Department

Letter No.
Ref No. 95/O - 10-7-30.

To The Secretary,
Madras Services Commission,

(with records as detailed in the attached list)

Sir,

Mahalinga Ayyar, M.R.Ry. S. Sub-Magistrate, South Arcot.

M.R.Ry.S. Mahalinga Ayyar was Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tindivanam, on the 12th June 1930, when a mob of about 1000 persons attacked and completely routed the local police force under the command of the Circle Inspector. The D.M., South Arcot, framed a charge of derilliction of duty against the Sub-Magistrate for deserting the police in direct disregard of the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate that he (the Sub-Magistrate) should remain with them, with the result that no magistrate was present when the collision between the Police and the rioters occurred. After conducting a formal enquiry as pres-

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prescribed in Rule 55 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules the D.M. has recommended the reduction of the Sub-Magistrate to the post of Taluk Head Accountant. As provided in Section 15(ii) of the Madras Services Commission Act 1929, I am now directed to consult the Commission in regard to the order to be passed.

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EXTRACTS FROM GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement Events (1930) (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

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Abstract of the Subject

(Riots - Civil Disobedience Movement - Casualties among members of the public, the Police and the Military during June and July 1930 - Statistics.).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1128, (Confidential), d/ 2nd September 1930.
Public (General) Department.

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Letter No.92/D-10-C
17-8-30

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.D.5004/30.Political dated 29-7-1930 I am directed to give particulars of casualities from gun fire for the months of June and July 1930.

June Killed 3, wounded 18, all Hindus.

July Killed 2, wounded 9, all Hindus.

As regards Police there have been no casualties from gun fire, but in June 3 members of the Force (1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Head Constable) were severely beaten and in both June and July a certain number were hit by stones.

There have been no casualities among the military.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement Events (1931) (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the GO.

(Riot - Panruti, S.Arcot Dt. - 15 - 10 - 1931 - Attempt to stage a play "Victory of Chastity - Papers recorded)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.253, (Ordinary) dated 15th Febraury 1932.
Public (General) Department

- - -

Received Registered

From (Name): A.R.C.Westlake, Esq., I.C.S.,

Designation: District Magistrate of South Arcot,

Station : Cuddalore N.T.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

M a d r a s.

No. Nil dated 17th October 1932.

Sir,

Rioting - South Arcot District - Panruti - Report.

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As I informed you yesterday by demi-official letter a riot occurred at Panruti on the night of the 15th October.

On the morning of the 15th October, notices were published in Panruti that a play entitled "The Victory of Chastity"(wich which is a thin disguise for "The Victory of the Charka") would be staged in Panruti that evening under the patronage of the Vice-Chairman of the Union Panchayat - This Play had already been performed in Pondicherry and the performance was reported to be objectionable The Police therefore applied to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who was camping in an interior village some 12 miles away from Panruti and an order under 144 C.P.C. forbidding the performance was issued. Notice was served between 7 and 7.30 and the order prohibiting the performance was published by beat of tom-tom. In spite of this, an attempt was made to announee the performance and three persons who were publishing it by beat of tom-tom were arrested. ~~The Police reported~~ The Police were posted

at the hall where the performance had been advertised to take place. Some of the actors then came and made a disturbance and a crowd corwd of about 500 assembled and tried to enter the building. The They were told to disperse as there would be no performance and that at about 8 P.M. the Sub Magistrate was sent for , who also advised the crowd to disperse. The Crowd remained, they began to throw stones. At about 9-15, the Sub Magistrate issued a formal order to the crowd to disperse in five minutes on pain of being treated as an unlawful assembly. They disobeyed the order and continued to throw stones one of which hit the Sub Inspector After five minutes interval a lathi charge was made which partially dispersed the crowd. The Vice-Chairman then appeared and incited the corwd which began to throw stones again. Sub-Inspector and constables and the Sub Magistrate's son were hit by stones. At about 10 P.M. the Sub Magistrate gave a second warning. to the crowd. After another interval of five minutes a second lathi charge was ordered on the crowd which had increased to about 1000 persons. They dispersed, but assembledagain at a greater distance. A party of the Reserve was then wired fixed for and it arrived at about 1.10 A.M. At the sight of the Reserve, the Crowd dispersed of their own accord.

Some of the actors who attempted to stage the play, are persons who were convicted in the Civil Disobedience Movement last year. The Vice Chairman of Panruti Union, Ratnam Pillai, is a rabid Congressite and was responsible for fixing a Congress flag to the Coronation Memorial at Panruti. The attempt to stage this play at a short notice and the disobedience of an order under 144 which is contrary to the instructionsissued by the Provincial Congress Committee seems to indicate that they were out to make trouble.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO C. D. Movement 1930-31

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Events - 1931

Abstract of the G.O.

(Civil Disobedience Movement - List of Government servants resigned their posts)

REFERENCE: G.O.No.1252 (Confidential) dated 10-12-1931 Public (General) Department.

The Government of Madras in a memorandum asked the heads of departments to report to the Government the cases of all Government servants who resigned from government service on account of the civil disobedience Movement or who were dismisse upon tendering such resignation. The following is the list of persons who left the Government service on account of the civil disobedience Movement.

(1) T.N.Rammnni Menon - Inspector of Co-operative Societies - Malabar - 28 years old - 10 years servi

(2) C.Narayana Rao - Abkari department - Board of Revenue - Cler on a permanent basis.

(3) M.Veeraraghavayya - Abkari department - Board of Revenue - officiating appointment.

(4) D.H.Krishna - Abkari department - Board of Revenue - officiating appointment.

(5) T.R.Venkatachalam - Permanent clerk - Office of Sub-Assistant Inspectress - Tellicherry.

(6) R.K.Sankaran Nambiyar - Temporary field surveyor - Survey department.

(7) Chalapathi Rao - Honorary Opthalmic Assistant Surgeon.

(8) R.Ramaswami Ayyangar - Amin Sub-count, Kumbakonam

(9) P. Lakmaiah Naidu - Temporary Amin - Cuddalore.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO ~~Civil disobedience movement~~ Events (1932)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Council Question - March 1932 Civil Disobedience Movement - Madras city - Arrest of persons in Connection with the arrival of the Franchise committee.

REFERENCE: G.O.No. 1224(Ordi)dated 22-9-1932, Public (Gen) Dept.

Public (General)Dept.

U.O. Note No. 100092-3, dated 17th June 1932.

PAPER TO BE PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

With reference to the answer given to Question No. 1121 in the Legislative Council on the26th March 1932 the following information is placed on the table of the House.

QUESTION No. 1121.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.

Will the hon'ble the Home Member bepleased to state.

(a) how many persons were arrested in the City of Madras just prior to and after the arrival of the Indian Franchise Committee at Madras in connexion with the Civil disobedience Movement;

(b) how many of them are still under remand and how many have been released;

(c) against how many of these are prosecutions launched or intended to be launched, and for what offence and under what code;

(d) how many of these were originally arested under warrant and how many without a warrant;

(e) what the procedure adopted was in the case of those who were not arrested under warrant?

ANSWER.

(a)70.

(b) Still under remand --- Nil

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Released on	27th	February	1932	- - -	12
"	29th	"	"	- - -	6
"	4th	March	"	- - -	5
"	5th	"	"	- - -	5
"	9th	"	"	- - -	15
"	11th	"	"	- - -	7
Released on apology.				- - -	11

(c) Nine persons were prosecuted under Section 17(1) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendement Act 1908.

(d) and (e). All were arrested without warrant under section 17 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 Nine were prosecuted and convicted. The remainder were released some on their expressing regret, others because they were persons of no status for whom a warning by the Commissioner was sufficient.

G.T.H.Bracken,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930-35) Events (1932)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Legislative Council Question march 1932 - Civil Disobedience Movement - Village officers - Reporting of persons allocating Swadeshi Goods etc - Alleged circulation.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1263(Ordi) dated 28-9-1932, Public (Gen) Dept.

Prohibition of villagers from advocating the use of Swadeshi goods.

*1014 Q-- Mr. C.R.Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state--

(a) whether it is a fact that notices have been issued to all village officers in all districts that they should report to the Government all cases of people who are advocating the use of Swadeshi goods and preaching against drink;

(b) if so, under what provisions of law are these an offence; and

(c) whether the Government have clearly demarcated the d-difference between the acts amounting to patriotism and acts amounting to violation of law?

A--(a) & (b) The Government have not issued any such notices but will enquire of the subordinate authorities.

(c) It is for the courts to decide whether the law has been violated.

Mr. A.Ranganatha Mudaliyar:- "Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Police are compelling people who are letting out their premises for the location of khaddar shops to give notice to the lessees to vacate the shops?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:- "The Government are not aware of it."

Diwan Bahadur R.N.Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:- "Will Government make enquiries in the matter?"

The hon. khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:- "Certainly Sir,."

--Ms--Av

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M Mr. A.Ranganatha Mudaliyar:- "A e Government aware that the notice boards exhibited at the khaddar shops and in some cases instruments they use like the rod for measuring cloths, scissors, etc., have been seized by the Police".

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:- "I have promised to make enquiries?".

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Events (1933)

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Abstract of the GO. (53)

(Police - Madras City - Terrorist Crime - Suppression - Services of Officers - Commissioner's report - Recorded with comments.).

REFERENCE: G.O.No.501 (Confidentilal) D/20th September 1933.

Public (Police) Department.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Received...........19 Registered..........19

Subject

Explosion-- Bomb - Death of an unknown youth - Royapuram, Madras - G.O. No.541 Public dated 15-6-1927 - Reporting.

No.1228/I.S./33.

Station....Madras.... Dated the 2nd May 1933.

FROM (NAME) O.E.Windle Esq., O.B.E.,

(DESIGNATION) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

"Stonehouse Hill"
THE NILGIRIS

Sir,

In continuation of my telegram of date I have to furnish the following particulars about the occurrence.

On 1-5-'33 at 9 p.m. a loud explosion accompanied by a bright flash was heard near the harbour Railway line leading to the Socony Oil Tanks at Royapuram. The Inspector of that Division who lives close to the spot hurried to the scene. He found an unknawon youth lying in a pool of blood on the Railway line in a semi-conscious state. His right hand was blown off and he was also bleeding from number of injuries all over the body. The right pocket of his shirt was found

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charred. On removal to the Government Royapuram Hospital, nails and metal pieces were extracted from his body. He would not give his name and spoke little except to ask for water (pani) in Hindustani and ask the Doctor in English to give him chloroform. This reticence was quite likely the result of shock and pain. He died at 11-40 p.m. in spite of medical assitance.

There were no means of identifying him from his belongings. He had a leather pocket book in which were found cash and currency notes amounting to Rs.135/- and also some copper coins of Hyderabad and Gwalior States, but there were no papers of any description to show whence he came or anything about him. Bengalis living in Madras were called in to try to identify him, but none were able to do so and they stated that from his attire and other peculiarities he did not appear to be a Bengali but a man from some other part of Northern India. His age was between 22 and 25, height about 5'4" body sturdy and well nourished.

A search was made at the scene of the explosion, and a few more fragments were found. The "bomb" was evidently constructed from a brass 'lota' with a screwed top, filled with 1¼ inche "French" nails. The explosive used is not ascertained yet, but the Chemical Examiner is working on the fragments and the deceased's clothing.

The reason for the explosion is obscure. The place where it happened is a place not frequented by people at night as there is little space between the Private Harbour - Socony railway line and the water. The intervening space is filled with granite boulders which form a precarious promenade in the dark. Bengalis do live nearby it is true. It is possible the deceased was going to meet some one secretly. The actual cause of the explosion was possibly that he stumbled over the rough surface in the dark and his fall exploded the "bomb" An attempt on the Socony Installation (Kerosene) need hardly be considered.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No.1249/I.S.'33

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Received.............19 Registered.........19

Subject.

Bombs in Madras - Reporting.

Station.....Madras.. dated the 4th May 1933.

FROM(NAME). O.E.Windle Esq., O.B.E.,
(Designation) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

To
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public (General) Department,
"Stonehouse Hill",
The Nilgiris.

Sir,

In continuation of my telegram of date, I have to state that enquiries about the identity and antecedents of thede-ceased in the Bomb explosion case showed that the deceased, who was identified by one information, with 4 or 5 others had been living in a house in Royapuram since Febraury last. The party posed as silk Merchants trading in Benares Silks, but apparently had no stocks. They had a cycle and other North countrymen are reported to have visited the house.

2. About April 26th they moved to another house in the same locality, and stayed there till April 30th April when they all left this house.

3. This information was followed up very well by the City Police and on the morning of 4-5-33 a party, apparently answering to the one which was being traced, was located in the top storey of a house in the same neighbourhood. When the Police visited their quarters they refused to admit them and threatened that they would use bombs and revolvers. A watch was put upon the house and a Reserve party applied for. This was sent down with Mr. Backett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch. In the meanwhile three or four of the

suspected persons came on to the flat roof of the house and threw bricks at the police and people in the street and also threatened them with a revolver, a gun and a bomb. On the arrival of the Reserve Party a bomb was thrown into the street which explodedd perilously near the Assistant Commissioner of police, Crime Branch, Mr. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar and Sergeants O'Callaghan and Donovan, fortunately only blowing them back-wards by the blast of the explosion but Reserve Constable was wounded on the knee.

4. The members of the party then attempted to escape through other houses in the block and were pursued by Police Parties. Inspector Sausainathan, "H" Dn. came upon two in a room, one of whom made as if to throw something at him. The Inspector quite right shot him. His companion, a lad of about 15 or 16 surrendered. A third accused who appeared to have been wounded by a bursting water soda bottle thrown at them from the street before the arrival of the Reserve, attempted to escape in another direction and was arrested.

5. There still remained at least a fourth man and possibly yet another to be found. Accounts of the total number of the party vary. In the meantime, I had despatched a further force of Reserve and proceeded to the spot with Deputy Commissioners, Law And Order and Traffic and Licensing. A cordon was placed all round the block to be searched. Armed police were placed at Strategic places on the house tops and search parties proceeded to search the block, house by house but with no result. Later in the afternoon, the fourth man was found exhausted in one of the houses. The wounded man has since died in Hospital. He refused to give any statement except that his name is 'God' and that his country is 'Hindu-stan.' All four are up country men. One says he is from the United Provinces but there has not been time to question them properly yet.

6. In the house was found a regular laboratory with

acids chemicals, weights, tools, drills etc. Also there were several pounds of English gunpowder. "Chembus"(one drilled in preparation of making a thermite bomb of it), disguises, false feminine hair, turbans formed another part of their equipment. One old pattern revolver and a Winchester .44 rifle were the arms recovered with several rounds of ammunition for each, obviously reloaded rounds and of doubtful effect Detailed examination of their possessions, which included many Edgar Wallace Novels, is being made but will take some time. A sum of about Rs.1100/- was recovered from two of the arrested persons.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) O.E.WINDLE

Commissioner of Police.

The three accused were tried and the following sentences were given. The first and second accused namely Sambunath and Prem-Prakash were sentenced to transportation for life and seven years rigorous imprisonment. The Third accused Hiralal because of his ten old age was give a sentence of detention in a Borstal school for a term of four years.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil disobedience movement (1930-35) Relating to the Press (1930)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Instructions in regard to working - issued.- Indian Press ordinance

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 578-A (S-3)(Con)Dated 7th May 1930, Pub.Dept.

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Press Ordinance, 1930.

Instructions in regard to working - Issued.

Public (General)Department.

G.O.No. 578A(S-3) dated the 7th May 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Order:-

The Government issue the followigg instructions in regard to the working of the Indian Press Ordinance 1930, promulgated by His Excellency the Governor General on 27th April 1930.

(1) Under Sections 4,5,8-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, declarations in respect of presses and newspapers may be made in Madras City before the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere before any first class Magistrate exercising local jurisdiction but Section 27 of the Indian Press Ordinance 1930, expressly lays down that so long as the Ordinance remains in force all declarations shall be made in the Presidency town before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere before the District Magistrate. Should such declarations therefore be tendered to any other first class Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police the parties should be referred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate of the district as the case may be.

(2) A special report should be submitted to Government by District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police Madras whenever security is demanded in respect of a new paper, and also whenever paper in respect of which security has been demanded ceases to appear or there is any material change in the editorship, proprietorship place of printing or publication or tone of such

paper. A special report should similarly be made whenever security is demanded in respect of any new press.

((3) District Magistrates should instruct all magistrates subordinate to them and the Police to be on the look out for and to report all evasions of Sections 3,4,5 or 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (ActXXV of 1867) It will however in the opinion of Government be sufficient) in the first instance to draw attention to the requirements of the law and the penalties provided under Section 22 of the Press Ordinance and to prosecute only those who neglect to comply with its provision after they have been warned to do so. No prosecution should be instituted without the sanction of the District Magistrate.

(4) With regard to security, while leaving the fixing of the amount in each case to the discretion of the District Magistrate the Government desire that the sub demanded should be fixed at the minimum which may be though requisite having regard to all the circumstances to prevent transgression of Section 4 of the Press Ordinance, since the taking of security is a preventive and not a punitive measure

(5) When fresh registration is rrquired for an existing press or newspaper simply on account of the alteration of its name or change in the personnel of the proprietor or publisher, security need not be required if there is no reason to suppose that such change cannotes any alteration in the character of the publications issued by the press or in the character of the newspaper.

(6) The security to be lodged under the Ordinance may be in cash or in Governmenr Promissory Notes. If in cash it will be treated as a deposit; if in promissory notes the procedure will be regulated by Articles 76 eq seq of the Madras Financial and Account Code Volume I

(7) Under Section 13 of the Ordinance the officers mentioned in the appended notification have been empowered to detain any package brought whether by land, sea or air, into British India which they suspect to contain any newspapers

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books or other documents of the nature described in section 4 subsection (1). They should at once forward any such newspapers books or other documents to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

(8) Under Sections 4 (2) and 9 (2) of the Ordinance declarations made under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in regard to presses and newspapers become annulled ten days after the issue of a notice by the Government under sub-section (1). Intimation of the issue of such notice will be sent to the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs and Postmaster General Madras, in order that necessary action may be taken under section 15 of the Ordinance. District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate will also intimate to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Postmaster-General any case brought to their notice of a publisher having omitted to register a book or a newspaper. The Police should also given immediate intimation to the local Post Office concerned whenever they have information that a newspaper book or document described in section 4 (1) is likely to be posted.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

For Chief Secrerary.

ANNEXURE

Under Section 13 of the Indian Press Ordinance 1930, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorises Assistant Inspectors of the Customs Department in charge of the customs Houses at the ports of Vizagapatam Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore, the Assistant Inspector at the Pondicherry Railway Sayer station and Sub-Inspectors in charge of the Chaukis at the Pondicherry frontier and of the Land Customs stations at the Karaikal and Yanam frontiers to detain any package brought whether by land, sea

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or air, into British India which they suspect to contain any newspapers books or other documents of the nature describe in section 4 subsection (1) of the Ordinance, and to forward copies of any such newspapers, books or other documents to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Public (General) Department.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement
Relating to Press (1930) (1930-35)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

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Newspapers

unsuitable for official instrumentally - and instructions issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 629-30(Con) dated 17-5-1930, Public (Gen)Dept.

No. 629 dated 17-5-1930.

In G.O.No. 1257, Public, dated 2nd December 1927 the Government withdrews the restriction imposed by G.O. No. 4 Public, dated 6th January 1922, that official advertisements should be withheld from newspapers which definitely advocated non-co-operation. In view of the conditions now prevailing the Government feel constrained to revive the restriction and accordingly direct that in future and until further orders all official advertisements should be withheld from all newspapers is respect of which the deposit of security has been demanded under Section 8 of the Indian Press Ordinance, 1930. A list of newspapers in respect of which secrutiy has been deemed necessary so far is appended to these proceedings.

Letter No. 440-S.

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the
High Court of Judicature.
At Madras.

Hon'ble Sir,

The Government feel, and are convinced that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court will agree, that all possible measures should be taken to discourage the present civil disobedience movement. I am desired accordingly to ask that the Hon'ble Judges will be so good as to direct that the various courts under their control should given printing work only to printing presses whose owners are of unquestioned loyalty.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Roll of the Press 1930)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.OS.

("Ananda Vikatan" - objectionable matters published - security - demanded)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 893A(S-36) (Confidential) dated 24-7-1930, Public (General) Department.

The Government of Madras demanded a security deposit of Rs. 1000 from "Ananda Vikatan" and the "Ananda Vikatan press" for the publication of objectionable articles in the paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930-35) Police and the Press (1931)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Presses and newspapers - The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931m- Instructions for working issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1116(Con)dated 28-10-1931, Public(Gen)Dept.

Order-No. 1116, Public(General)Dated 28th October 1931.

The letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Political) No. D.7089/31, dated the 14th October 1931, containing suggestions for the working of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, is communicated to the officers concerned for information and guidance.

2. The following instructions are issued regarding the working of this Act:- Books Act 1867 declarations in respect of presses and newspapers may be made in Madras City before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere before any first class Magistrate exercising local jurisdiction, but section 32 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, expressly lays down that so long as the Act remains in force all declarations shall be made in the Presidency town before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere before the District Magistrate. Should therefore such declarations be tendered to any other first class Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, the parties should be referred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate of the district as the case may be.

The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and District Magistrates is also drawn to the provisions of section 10 (2) of the Act under which when a forfeiture of security under section 10(1) no further declaration in respect of such newspaper shall be made save with the permission of the Local Government.

(2) With regard to security, while leaving the fixing of the amount in each case to the discretion of the District Magistrate the Government desire that the sum demanded should be

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fixed at the minimum which may be thought requisite having regard to all the circumstances to prevent transgression of section 4 of Act; the taking of security is a preventive and not a punitieve measure.

The attention of the chief Presidency Magistrate and ~~xx~~ the District Magistrates is also drawn to paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter read above.

(3) Secrutity should not be demanded in cases in which its deposit would be an undoubted hardship e.g., small hand presses in regard to which there is no reason to suppose that they will be used for the production of any undesirable matter, periodical works such as school, college, or religious magazines and other publications which, though technically newspapers, do not contain anything of a political character. Security should be waived also in cases in which fresh registration is rendered necessary simply on account of the alteration of the name of a press or newspaper is well conducted and there is no reason to suppose that the particular transaction involving fresh registration will be followed by a breach of the Act.

(4) The security to be lodged under the Act may be in cash or in Government promissory notes. If in cash it will be treated as a deposit; if in promissory notes, the procedure will be regulated by article 76et seq. of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I.

(5) A special report should be submitted to Government by District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police Madras, whenever security is demanded in respect of a new paper and also whenever any paper in respect of which security has been demanded ceases to appear or there is any material change in the editorship, proprietorship, place of printing or publication or tone of such paper. A special report should similarly be made whenever security is demanded in respect of any new press.

It should be noted that the Act requires that reasons for the demand of security should be recorded in writing.

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(6) While action in regard to the demand of security in respect of new presses and newspapers is for the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate concerned, action in regard to existing presses and newspapers has to be taken bythe Local Goverment (Sections 3 (3) and 7 (3)). District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, are therefore requested to report at once to the Government the printing or publication by any existing press or newspaper of matter actionable under section 4 of the Act, and to this end to keep a watchful eye on papers of bad reputation. They are also requested to bring promptly to the Government's notice any other cases in which they consider that action should be taken by Government under the several sections of the Act.

(7) The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, is invited to the provisions of sections 15 to 18 of the Act relating to unauthorized news-sheets and newspapers.

Police officers are invested with powers seizure under Section 16(1) of the Act. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police are requested to report, if at any time they considerthat any other officers should be empowers to seize unauthorized news-sheets and newspapers under the Act.

(8) Under section 20 of the Act the officers mentioned in Annexure I have been empowered to detain any package brought, whether by land, sea or air, into British India which they suspect to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) Documents so detained should be forwarded at once to the Chief Secreraty to Government.

(9) Under sections 4 (2) 8 (2) and 10 (2) of the Act declarations made under the Press and Registration of books Act 1867, become annulled ten days after the issue of a notice by the Government under sub-section (1). Intimation of the issue of such notice will be sent to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and Postmaster-general, Madras in order that necessary action may be taken under section 22 of the Act. District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate will intimate to the Directo

General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Postmaster-General any case brought to their notice of a publisher having omitted to register a book or newspaper. The Police should given immediate intimation to the local post office concerned whenever they have information to the local post office concerned whenever they have information that a newspaper, book or document described in section 4(1) is likely to be posted.

The articles detained under section 22 of the Act should be delivered to the Chief Secretary to Government.

(10) District Magistrates should instruct the Policeand all subordinate magistrates to be on the watch for and to report all evasions of sections 3,4,5 or 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (ActXXV of 1867). It will however in the opinion of Government be sufficient in the first instance to draw attention to the requirements of the law and the penalties provided under section 11 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, and to prosecute only those who neglect to comply with its provisions after they have been warned. No prosecution should be instituted without the sanction of the District Magistrate.

(11) With eference to paragraph 6 of the Government of India letter read above the Chief Secretary to Government will be the liasion Officer for Madras City and the District Magistrate of the district concerned for the mufassal. This information is being published in the form of the communique in Annexure II to these proceedings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G.T.H.BRACKEN,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1931-35) Role of the Press (1932)
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Presses and Newspapers.

Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 section 4(1) - Amendment by section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932 - Communicated to officers concerned and Instructions issued.
REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 30(Con) dated 7-1-1932, Public (Gen)Dept.

Government of Madras.

Presses and Newspapers

Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 - Section 4(1) - Amendment by section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932 - Communicated to officers concerned and Instructions issued.

Public(General)Department.

ConfidentialG.O.No. 30Ms. Dated 7th January 1931.

ORDER.

(District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police Madras are informed that section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance No. II of 1932, promulgated on the 4th January 1932, amends and extends the scope of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, so as to make the provisions of that Act operative against the publication or printing of any matter described in the various clauses of section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordiance)

2. The Government desire that the powers conferred by the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, road with section 63 of the Emeggency Powers Ordiance, should be administered so as to prevent encouragement of the civil disobedience and allied movements and generally to prevent seditious propaganda. Subject to this general instruction, the instructions issued in G.O.No. 1165 Public (General), dated the 28th October 1931 and the suggestions contained in the Government of India, Home Department Confidential letter S.No. D/7089/31 dated the 14th October 1931 communicated with that G.O. should be observed.

A copy of section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordiannce is enclosed for information.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

(SD)for AG. CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press (1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Political Agitation - Civil Disobedience Movement - Government advertisements and printing work - not to be given to certain newspapers and presses.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 211 (Conf) dated 8-2-1932, Public (Gen)Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL. PUBLIC (GENERAL)DEPT.

D.O.No. 5330-2 dated 19-2-1932.

My dear Emerson,

Political agitation - Civil disobedience movement - Revival Government advertisements and Government printing work - List of Newspapers and presses to be withheld from Continuation of D.O.No. 2405 -1 Public (Genl) Dated the 13th April 1931.

I am to say that in view of the revival of the Civil Disobedience movement this Government have decided that official advertisements and printing work shall not be given to newspapers and presses respectively in respect of which security has been demanded by the Government under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, or in respect of which the security demanded by D.M.s. has been forfeited i.e., those newspapers and presses which have published or printed matter of the nature described in section 4(1) of the above Act as amended by section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932.

Yours sincerely,

SD. . . . .

Public (General) Department.

Memo No. 8394-1 dated 2-3-1932.

Political agitation - Civil Disobedience movement - Government advertisements and printing work - Not to be given to certain newspapers and presses G.O.No. 211 Public (General), dated 8th February 1932.

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The following should be substätuted for annexures A and B to G.O.No. 211 Public (General) dated 8th Februmry 1932:-

Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Language.	where publiahedd.
1.	Gandhi	Tamil	Madras.
2.	Sutandira Sangu	Do.	Do.
3.	Satyagrahi.	Telugu	Ellore.
4.	Karnataka Kesari	Kanarese	Bellary.
5.	Tozhilalan.	Tamil	Madras.
6.	Rajakula Dipikai.	Tamil	Saidapet.

Annexure B.

Bellary.

Vidyaranya Press.

Madras.

The Current Though Press.
The Labour Press.

Chingleput district.

The Raju Press Saidapet.

Note. After issue mgy be filed with G.O.No. 211 Public (General) dated 8-2-1932.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Roll of the Press. 1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Editors - "Sutandra Sangu" and "Gandhi" - published objectionable matters - demanded- the security.

Ref. G.O. No. 207 (Confdl.) dated 6-2-1932 Public Genl. Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded deposit of security from the following papers and presses for having published objectionable matters in their papers. Editors of "Sutandra Sangu" and "The current thought press". The owner of "Lakshmi Press" had undertaken not to publish any objectionable matter. The Government in consequence withdrew the demand for security.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Roll of the Press 1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("India" - Objectionable matters - Security deposit - demanded)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No 227(Confidential)dated 11-2-1932, Public (Genl.) Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded a security deposit of Rs. 1000 from the newspaper "India" and the keeper of "Nehru press" for having published objectionable matters. The amount demanded was deposited.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement [illegible] Role of the Press (1932)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Presses and Newspapers - Objectionable matter printed in presses in French terriotry - papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 288(Con) dated 19-2-1932, Public (Gen)Dept.

Public (Genl.)Department.

D.O.No. 4501-1 Dated 10-2-1932.

My dear Tranchell,

Printing of objectionable matter in presses situated in French possessions in India - Representation to His Excellency the Governor of the French settlements in India.

The attention of the Governemtn has been drawn to the distribution of a tamil leaflet in Negapatam which advocates the boycott of B.O.C. Oil and the use of the S.O.C. Oil and Socony petrol instead. A translation of the leaflet is enclosed. It was printed in the "Gnanabhimani Press" Karaikal and the proprietor of the Press admitted that 100 copies were printed at the instance of Kandasami Chetty, the Agent of the S.O.C. at Karikal.

The attention of the Government has alsobeen drawn to the distribution in Quilandi and neighbouring amsams in Malabar of a seditious leaflet in Malayalam a translation of which is enclosed. This was printed in M.C. Press Mahe.

I am to ask you to approach His Excellency the Government of the French Settlements in India on the subject personally out that the publication of suhh leaflets is an offence in British India and refresh personally that the Madras Government would be very greatly obliged if His Excellency could see his way to assist them by prohibiting the printing of such leaflets in presses situated in French territory.

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. M.S. 877/M3/A/24.

British Consulate,
Pondicherry.
13th February 1932.

My Dear Williams.

Objectionable pamphlets printed in French India; your confidential D.O. 4501-1 of 10-2-1932.

On the 4th February Windle came down here and we saw the Governor the next morning. The Governor pointed out that so long as the pamphlets complied with the French Press Laws and so long as they were not directed against public order in French India, he could take no official action, but he said he would send for manager of the press that printed some pamphlets in Pondicherry promised the fullest co-operation between our police.

The French Press Law merely requires that two copies each pamphlet should be deposited with the police and two with the Procureur-General and that the name of the Press should be printed on the pamphlet. Provided that this is complied with and that is nothing in the body of the pamphlet against the French they officially do nothing to prevent the pamphlets being printed. In fact they are as regards pamphlets we don't like in an analogous position to that of the Madras Government lastyear towards political meetings in Madras (about Pondicherry boatmen) that French did not like.

The Chief of Police says that he cannot stop the pamphlets being printed for three reasons, firstly they are not against the French and secondly they fulfil the law in bearing the name of the printing press and thirdly they are not being distributed on French soil.

He explained however that we can work in two ways. If our Malabar Police get into touch with the French Police at

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Mahe their plain clothes man will be shown who are the people a takeing these pamphlets, they are printed by the 20,000 at a time these people can then be followed and arested on British territory, but no arrest must be made on French soil.

Secondly the Malabar Police can oficial ask for a swarch of the press in question and in conjunction with the French authorities a seizure of the stock of pamphlets can be made.

The chief of Police also thinks that if the collector Malabar, as Special Agent for Mahe took the matter up with the Governor, the latter could perhaps issue orders forbidding the printing of the pamphlets.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

(Sd) H.G.TRANCHELL.

My dear Tranchell,

Press in French territory - Printing of objectionable matter - Your d.o. No. M.S. 877/M2/A/24/d/ ~~21st 2nd 1932~~, 13-2-1932.

I am to say that the Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by your approaching the French Governor again on the subject I am however to ask you to keep an eye on things unobtrusively and report any fresh move to the Government.

<u>CONFIDENTIAL.</u>

No. N.S.883/M3/S/30.

British Consulate,
Pondicherry,
15th March 1932.

My dear Bracken,

Objectionable pamphlets printed in French India.

~~Im~~ I now write to say that I went this morning to see the Procureur - General at Windle's request about a pamphlet printed in Karaikal and the Procureur - General asked me to put up the following problem to you for legal opinion. The problem is this:- Excluding the present ordinances, which are purely temporary and cannot be accepted by the French as ground for

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extradition is there anythingt in the ordinary law of British India or the Penal Code which would permit of the British Indian Government applying to the French Indian Government for the extradition of the printers of objectionable pamphlets in French India as accomplices to the crime or offence committed through their distribution or otherwise in British India.

The French Indian Government as already explained, x cannot proceed against such printers under their own laws, but if the British Indian Government's legal opinion were such that extradition could properly be asked for, they would gladly study the question and to their best to help us, as it would be an easy way out for them.

D.O.NO. 10544-1 Public (Genl) Fort St. George,
1st April 1932.

Confidential.

My dear Tranchell,

Printing presses in French teritory - Action against for printing objectionable matter for publication in British India - Your D.O.No. N.S.883/M.3/A/30 dated 15-3-1932.

I am to say that the printing of objectionable matter (e.g. boycott notices) in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement may amount to an offence under section 17(1) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act as assisting the operations of an unlawful association and also under section 18 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, as amended by section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932, viz., publication of unauthorised news-sheets. As however neither is an extraditable offence actimon/on the lines suggested in your d.o. under reply is not possible.

Yours sincerely,
C.F.V.W.

To

Major H.G.Tranchell, I.A.,
H.B.M's. Consul, Pondicherry & Karikal.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil disobedience movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Political agitation - Civil Disobedience Movement - supply of official information to press correspondent - contradiction of false and mischievous statements in the form - instruction to District Magistrates and Heads of Departments issued.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 329 (Confi) dated 25-2-1932, Public Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Public (General) Department.

MEMORANDUM No. 5429-1 dated the 18th Feb. 1932.

Political situation - Supply of official information to press correspondents - contradiction of false and mischievous statements in the Press-Instructions.

The Government of India have reason to believe that some of the press correspondents now in India, both of English and Foreign newspapers are inclined to neglect official sources of information in regard to the present political situation; and they desire that this state of affairs should be corrected so far as may be. District Magistrates, the commissioner of Police and the Heads of Departments are accordingly asked to keep in touch with press correspondents, including those of English and American papers as far as opportunity offers, and to make special efforts to acquaint them with the true facts in respect not only of particular incidents but of the policy of Government generally.

2. The Government also consider it most important that any false and mischievous matter appearing in the Indian Press should be promptly corrected. This is the more important in view of the campaign of misrepresentation now being pursued bya certain section of the press and the Commissioner of Police are asked to report the facts to the Government immediately and

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not wait for a request for information from the Government. Delay in publication robs a contradiction of half its effect. This insidious attack on the Government must be taken seriously and every effort made to counter it. Besides reporting to the Government District Magistrates can take their own measures to let the true facts be made known as early as possible locally.

(By Order).

Sd. . . . .
Under Secretary.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public (General) Department.....

MEMORANDUM No. 8451-1 dated the 3rd March 1932.

The attention of District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police is drawn to paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 5429-Public (General) dated 18th February 1932. The Government regard it as essential that false and exaggerated accounts of police action which are now appearing in "Swarajya" in particular almost everyday, should be contradicted without delay. The Government desire therefore that District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police should arrange to have the "Swarajya" examined every day and supply the Government as urgently as possible with material for contradicting any particular allegation relating to their respective districts.

(By Order).

Sd. . . . .
Under Secretary.

To all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Roll of the Press 1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Tazhilalan" - published objectionable matters - demanded - security.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 416(Confidential)dated 12-3-1932, Public (Genl.) Dept.

The Demand for security from the Labour Press and "Tazhilalan" newspaper for having published objectionable matter, was withdrawn by the government of Madras; on publication of apology and undertaking by the printer not to print and publish objectionable matter in his paper.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Rest of the Pres. 1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Raja Press" and "Rajakula Dipika of Saidapet" - published objectionable matters - Security demanded.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.431(Confidential)dated 14-3-1932, Public (Gen) Dept.

Security was demanded from the "Raja Press" and the "Rajakula Dipika of Saidapet" for having published objectionable matter. The security was not furnished and as a consequence the paper ceased publication and the press was closed.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOS RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abstract of the G.O.

(Press Emergency Act - District Magistrate and Commissioner of Police asked to submit reports-)

REFERENCE: 445 G.O.No.445 (Ordinary dated 18-3-1932:Public Department.

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The Government of Madras in a G.O.dated 18th March 1932 asked the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police asked to submit a fortnightly statement of newspapers and press against which action was taken under the Press Emergency Act.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Role of the Press 1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Sutandra Sangu" - demanded - security.)

REFERENCE:-G;O.No.517,(Confidential)dated 4-4-1932, Public (Genl) Dept.

The "Sutandra Sangu" newspaper ceased publication and the current thought press" at which it was printed closed down following the demand of security from them.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement
Role of the Press (1932) (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Political agitation - Civil disobedience Movement - newspapers - publication of matter calculated to assist Civil Disobedience Movement and of portraits of leaders of the Civil Disobedience Movement - warning notices - papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 584(Con) dated 21-4-1932, Public (Gen)Dept.

Government of Madras.
Public (General)Department...

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
D.O.No. 222-1.

Fort St. George,
Dated the 4th January '32.

Please refer to paragraph 3(c) of D.O.No. 787-S dated 31st December 1931 regarding action against the press. I am to ask you to send to the publisher and printer of each of the undermentioned papers and to the keeper of each of the undermentioned presses a warning to the effect that security will be demanded from them immediately upon the publication of any matter calaulated to support the civil disobedience movement.

With reference to paragraph 3 (c) of the D.O. quoted above District Magistrates are informed that Section 67 of the new Emergency Powers Ordinance will re-enact the operative section of the old Press Ordinance. This section as also Section I will extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections of the Emergency Powers Ordinance will not be extended to this Preseicny for the present.

Yours sincerely,

Sd.. . . . .

4/1/1932.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS FROM WHICH SECURITY WAS DEMANDED UNDER THE ORDINANCES II AND X OF 1930 AND THE INDIAN PRESS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1931, AND THOSE NEWSPAPERS WHICH HAVE COME TO THE NOTICE OF GOVERNMENT AFTER THE IRWIN GANDHI PACT.

Press.	Newspapers.
1. Ananda Vigadan Press.	1. Ananda Vahini.
2. Andhra Patrika Power Press.	2. Andhra Patrika.
3. Current Thought Press.	3. Sutandira Sangu.
4. Darul Uloom Press.	4. Ten Nadu.
5. Everyman's Press	5. Navasakti.
6. Hindi Prachar Press.	6. Saraswati.
7. Janamitran Press	7. Swadesamitran. ✓
8. Lalji Printing works.	8. Swarajya. ✓
9. Navasakti Press.	9. Tamil Nadu. ✓
10. Saraswati Sangam Printing Press.	10. My Magazine.
11. Swadesamitran Press.	11. Dravidan. ✓
12. Swarajya Printing & Publishing Company Limited.	12. Darul Islam.
13. Tamil Nadu Press.	13. Gandhi.
14. Vaman Press.	14. India.
15. Dravidan Press.	15. Kshatriyan.
16. Manoranjini Press, Sowcarpet.	16. Paighami Islam.
17. Vedavalli Press, Choolai.	17. Prajamatha.
	18. Saiful Islam.

Anantapur.

Sri Sadhana Patrika.

ARCOT NORTH.

Tirunavukarasu Press, Arni. — Sukhodayam.

CHINGLEPUT.

New India.

GANJAM.

Bharati Press, Berhampur. — Kalinga.

East Godavari.

1. Cocanada Printing Works, Cocanada.
2. Eswara Vilasa Printing Works, East Godavari.
3. Gautami Mudra Nilayam Press, Sitanagaram, Rajamundry.
4. Lakshmi Printing Works, Rajamundry.

Congress.
Ryot Patrika, Rajahmundry.

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(Odian)

Odian Press, Ramnad

Sri Ram Printing Works, Trichy.

Odian, Karaikudi Press.

Desabhaktan, Trichy.

District	Presses.	Newspapers.
WEST GODAVARI.	Satyagrahi Press.	Satyagrahi. Yugandhara.
Guntur.	1. Desabhimani Press, Guntur. 2. Rajata Printing Works, Tenali.	Durbar, Guntur.
SOUTH KANARA.		Kantirava.
KISTNA.	1. Andhra Grandhalaya Press, Kistna. 2. Krishna Swadesi Press, Masulipatam. 3. National Press Kistna. 4. Sri Sowbhagya Press, Bezwada.	Kistna Patrika, Masulipatam.
K U R N O O L.	1. Aindravati Press, Kurnool. 2. Vani Niketan Press, Nandyal.	Aindravati. Kowmodaki, Nandyal.
MALABAR.	1. Al-Ameen Press, Calcitut. 2. Ananda Vilasam Press, Cannanore. 3. Kamal Press, Tellicherry.	Al-Ammeen. Mathrubhumi. Prabhatam,. Atma Vidya Kahalam. Yuvabharatam. Swatantram.
NELLORE.	1. Simhapuri Press, Nellore. 2. Ramakrishna Press, Nellore. 3. Sarada Press, Nellore.	Simhapuri. Sahakara Patrika. Hindu Bandhavi. Swatantra Ryot, Nellore.
RAMNAD.	Oolian Press, Ramnad.	Oolian, Karaikudi, Ramnad.
TRICHINOPOLY.	Sri Ram Printing Works, Trichinopoly.	Desabhatan , Trichinopol

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NOTICE

The attention of the Government has been drawn to several instances of the publication in newspapers of protraits of wellknown leaders of the civil disobedience movement. The publication of such pictures tends to encourage the movement and is likely therefore to fall under caluse (f) of subsection (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 as amended by the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932. The Government wish it to be clearly understood that in future they will be constrained to consider the necessity of demanding security under that act in respect of the Printing and publication of such portraits.

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EXTRACT FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Sutandra Sangu" - Editor - paid the Security - revived the paper.)

Reference:- G.O.No.673(Confidential)dated 12-5-1932, Public (General) Department.

The Editor of "Sutandra Sangu" who had stopped the publication of his paper, paid the security deposit of Rs.500 and revived the paper.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil disobedience movement Role of the Press (1932) (1930-35)

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Political Agitation - Civil disobedience movement - printing and objectionable matter in press and French India for distirbution in British India - papers recorded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 836(Con) dated 4-6-1932, Public (Gen) Dept.

Public (General)Department.

D.O.No. 12731-1 dated 20-4-1932.

My dear Tranchell,

Bringing of objectionable matter in French territory in India for distribution in British India - Correspondence ending with my D.O.No. 10554-1 Public (General) dated 1-4-1932.

I am to say that the District Magistrate of Malabar has brought to the notice of the Government three seditious pamphlets printed in the Malabar Chronicale Press, Mahe. The pamphlets are enclosed herewith in origimal for reference and return. As the printer has complied with the French law relating to presses no action can be taken by the French Government I am however to ask you to make confidential enquiries as to who is financing the printing of these objectionable pamphlets in Pondicherry Karikal and Mahe.

Yours sincerely,

CONFIDENTIAL

D.O.No. 12731-2, dated 20-4-1932.

My dear Russell,

Political agitation - Civil disobedience movement - printing of objectionable pamphlets in Mahe for distribution in British India - Your official letter dated 5-4-1932 and D.O. of the same date.

I am to say that the Convention dated the 7th March 1815 between the British and the French Governmens does not provide

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for the action suggested in para 3 of your official letter quoted above. Article 9 of the Convention which is printed at page 101 of the Extradition Manual relates to the extradition f of persons who commit offences in British India and take refuge in French Terriroty and vice versa. It does not provide for dealing with persons who commit acts in British India which would be an offence if committed in British India.

The Government have recently examined this question. As you observe in your official no formal action is possible by the French authorities because no French law is broke. The French Goveror has howver promised the informal co-operation of the French Police and the C.I.D., have been asked to take full advantage of this offer. In addition with a view to getting promptly on the track of consignments of objectionable pamphlets sent to British India from French India, the Collector of Customs, Madras, has been asked to instruct custom House officer to report all such consignments together with the name and address of the consignee, direct to the District Magistrate of the district in which the consignee resides. The Consul has also been asked to make confidential enquiries as to who is financing these operations in French territory. No further action seems possible.

Yours sincerely,

G.T.H.B.
19-4-1932.

T.B.Russell Esq., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate of Malabar, Calicut.

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. N.S.895ØM3/A/35.

British Consulate,
Pondicherry,
27th April 1932.

My dear Williams,

Printing of objectionable matter in French India for distribution in British India. Your letter Confidential D.O. 12731-1 of 20th Aptil 1932.

With reference to your above quoted letter I wirte to say that I have seen the French Police and have asked them to make the necessary discreet enquiries.

While talking to the Chief of Police, Monsieur Roca, I met the Commissaire (a Warrant Officer) Mr. Montrozier, who has recently come here from Chanderanagore to replace Mr. Bourgoin, returned to France on the expiry of his tour of duty in the Colony.

Mr. Montrozier outlined the plan he and the British Police pursued in Chandernagore as regards the printing of objectionable pamphlets and Mr. Roca and he both said that it would be excellent if your could apply the same plan to the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.

The plan is quite simple and is this. When the examining Magistrate is going into the case of some one caught distributing these pamphlets, he finds out the name of the owner of the press printed them and issues a warrant for his arrest as an accomplished, or accessory, to the offence of the dsitrbution of the pamphlets. (Not for the printing of them but for their distribution). The French Police are informed and the printing press owner is watched and as soon as he goes out into British territory the British Police are advised and he can be detained.

They say that the mere fact of his detention pending enqu: enquiry if nothing worse befall him is usually enough to make printing press owner refuse to do any more such printing work again.

xMansks

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Monsieur Roca said that undoubtedly the owners of the presses in question at Mahe, Karikal and here went out from time to time to British territory and if we had the necessary warning they could be arrested on British territory and the French could make no complaints.

The essential points to remember are;--

(a) There can be no arresting on French territory nor any one coming to arrest on French soil.

(b) The warrant must be for complicity in the dis trict of the pamphlets on British Soil.

(c) There is no extradition.

(d) It is merely a question of entente with French Police. Our C.I.D. Men inform them of the existence of the warrants and they inform the C.I.D. Men or our police when there are no C.I.D. men, that they wanted man is about to leave French territory.

Mr. Montrozier said the scheme was most efficacious at Chandernagore, which, as you know, is a hot enough spot.

If we have no C.I.D. Man in Karikal (We have one in Mahe), the Collector of Tanjore ought to get into touch with the Governor of Pondicherry and get permission for one to work in Karikal in conjunction with the French Police.

I hope these suggestions will be of use to Government.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Sd... H.G. TRANCHELL.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

N.S. 896/M 3/A/36.
British Consulate,
Pondicherry.
29th April 1932.

My Dear Williams,

Printing of objectionable pamphlets in French India for distribution in British India.

In continutaton of my confidential letter No. N.S. 895/M3/A/35 of 27th April 1932 on the above subject I now write to say that our C.I.D. man here has given me the following information about those who financed the printing of some objectionable pamphlets at the Jaganathan Press in Pondicherry a couple of months or so ago.

The individuals concerned were.

(a) OMANDUR RAMASWAMY REDDY, a rich Marasadar of Omandur near Tindivanam.

(b) S.D.Chinnaswamy Reddy, of Siruvanandadu near Valavanur.

(c) Kupuswamy Iyemgar, vakil of Villupuram.

(a) and (b) above are now both in prison. (c) is the Congress Secretary at Villupuram and helped by stealth in the financing of these pamphlets and in genera advice. He is still at large.

Public (General)Department.

D.O.No. 12731-4 dated 25-5-1932.

My dear Trancheil,

Printing of objectionable matter in French India
Your D.Os No. N.S. 895/M.3/A/35 dated 27-4-1932, and No. N.S.896/M.3/A/36 dated 29-4-1932.

I am to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your D.Os. quoted above and the information given therein. The Government have carefully considered the suggestion made in the first of your D.Os. that the printers of objectionable matter in French Settlements in India might be proceeded against on entering British India but have decided not to pursue it.

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EXTRACTS FROM G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(1930 to 1935)
(Role of the Press 1930-)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Them India" - Editor - Security - Demanded)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1195(Confidential)dated 15-9-1932, Public Dept.

The editor of "Them India" was asked to furnish security by the Government of Madras.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE GOOS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Roll of the Press 1932)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Gandhi"-Editor - published objectionable matters - Security - demanded).

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1302 (Confidential)dated 10-10-1932 Public Dept.

The editor of "Gandhi" was asked to furnish security for having published objectionable matters in his paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 & 1935

IN THE MADRAS PR SIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Sunday Herald" - Editor - Security - Demanded)

REFERENCE:- G.O.No.1638(Confidential)dated (9-12-1932, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras annulled the declaration made by the editor of "Sunday Herald" following the feature of the latterto furnish the security demanded from him.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Roll of Press 1934)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Tamil Newspaper - Published objectionable - security - demanded.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.14(Confidential)dated 5-1-1934, Public (Gen) Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded a security deposit of Rs. 500 from Gandhi a tamil newspaper for having published objectionable articles.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1933 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

((Tamil Newspaper - objectionable - deposit - forfeited.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.168(Confidential)dated 23-2-1934, Public (Gen) Dept.

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The Government of Madras declared forfeited the security deposited by the tamil newspaper "Gandhi" for having published an objectionable article in its columns about the Bihar earthquake.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Role of the Press 1934)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Ilantamilan" - tamil journal - security - demanded.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.193(Confidential)Dated 23-2-1934, Public (Gen.) Dept.

The tamil journal entitled "Ilantamilan" ceased publication owing to the failure to deposit the security sum demanded by the Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Role of the Press 1934)

("Kudi Arasu" - Editor and Publisher - demanded - security)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.xxx 472(Confidential)dated 9-5-1934, Public (Gen.) Dept.

Security was demanded from Mr. RaRamaswamy, Owner of the NxRational Press and nephew of E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker editor and publisher of "Kudi Arasu" by the Government.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(1930 to 1935)

(Roll of the Press - 1934)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(Keeper of Chitrasala Press" - demanded - Security - published objectionable matters.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.530(Confidential)dated 21-5-1934, Public (Gen.)Dept.

Security was demanded by the keeper of "Chitrasala Press" Madura for the reason that the press was likely to be used for the publication of undesirable and objectionable matters in connection with civil-disobedience matter.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1930 to 1935

(Rule of the Proc. 1934)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Liberty" - Author - security - demanded)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1005(Confidential)dated 27-9-1934, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded security from the paper "Liberty". The declaration made by the author was annulled consequent to his failure to deposit demanded.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

(("Indian Express" - security - demanded.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1091(Confidential)dated 27-10-1934, Public (Gen) Dept.

The High Court of Madras set aside the government order demanding security from the "Indian Express" consequently the amount was refunded by the government. The security was demanded in respect of the comments made by the Indian express on the Madras conspiracy case.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Political agitation - Newspapers and Presses - Not to receive Government work - List revised.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1267(Conf) dated 13-12-1934, Public (Gen)Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 1267, 13th December 1934.

Political agitation - Newspapers and presses - Not to receive Government work - List revised.

READ - the following paper:-

G.O.No. 725, Public dated 1st September 1933.

Order-No. 1267,Public(General) dated 13th December 1934.

In supersession of G.O.No. 725, Public dated the 1st September 1933, regarding the list of newspapers and presses to which Government advertisements and printing work should not be given the Government direct that until further orders official advertisements shall not be given to any of the newspapers mentioned in Annexure A to these proceedings and that Government printing work and contract shall not be given to the presses mentioned in Annexure B to these proceedings.

2. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police should report to Government whenever they consider that any addition or alteration to the list is necessary.

3. Some local newspapers which have not a large circulation have been exclused from the list. The Government leave it to the discretion of the officers concerned to withhold official advertisements from any such local papers and to withhold official printing work from the printing presses at which these papers are printed.

4. These orders do not apply to notices, etc., required by law to be published in the local papers in localities

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where there is no newspaper not on the appended list, nor to notices published by civil courts in suits where the cost of notices is borne by the parties.

(By order of the Governor in Council).

G.T.H.Bracken,
Chief Secretary.

ANNEXURE A - NEWSPAPERS.

S.No. & name of Newspaper.	Language.	where published.
1. Al-Ameen	Malayalam	calicut.
2. Gandhi	Tamil	Madras.
3. India	Do	Do.
4. Kistna Patrika	Telugu	Masulipatam.
5. Mathrubhumi	Malayalam	Calcitu.
6. Pahuttarivu	Tamil	Erode.
7. Rajakula Dipikai	Do	Saidapet.
8. Samadharmam	Do	Jalarpet.
9. Tamil Nadu	Do	Madras.

ANNEXURE B - PRESSES.

North Arcot District.

Pahuttarivu Press, Jalarpet.

South Arcot District.

1. Sri Rukmani Vilas Press, Villupuram.
2. Sri Velan Press, Chidambaram.
3. Sri Margathavalli Press, Kattumannargudi, Chidambaram taluk,
4. Sri Kamalavalli Press, Tirukkoyilur.

Chingleput District.

Raju Press.

Coimbatore District.

Unmai Vilakkam Press, Erode.

Madras City;

1. Nehru Press, Mount Road,
2. Sardhi Press, Ellis Road, Mount Road,
3. Everyman's Press, No.1 Mclean Street, G.T., Madras.
4. Swarajya Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Broadway.
5. Swathanthira Sangu Press, Triplicane.
6. Conqueror Printing Works, G.T., Madras.
7. Tamil Nadu Press, Madras.

Malabar District.

1. Al-Ameen Press, Calicut.
2. Mathrubhumi Press, Calicut.

Trichinopoly Dt
Railway labourers press

Tinnevelly District,

Durbar Press, Tinnevelly.

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Trichinopoly District.

The Railway Labourers' Press, Trichinopoly.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1930 to 1935

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O. (Role of the Press 1934)

("Science - Editor - demanded - security.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.1288(Confidential)dated 18-12-1934, Public (Gen) Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded security from the editor of "Science" sri M.Singaravelu chetty in view of his antecedents - namely he was an active trade union leader who took. great part in orgganising labour unions and strikes in the South Indian Railways.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Roll of the Press. 1935)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Mooladhanam" - Published Objectionable matters - Security-demanded.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.82(Confidential)dated 12-1-1935, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded the deposit of security from "Mooladhanam" for having published objectionable matters. The security was not furnished and consequently declaration made by the editor etc. was annulled.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 1930 to 1935

(Roll of the Pres...

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

~~(G.O.No.281(~~
("Truth" - Editor - Security - demanded).

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.281(Confidential)dated 15-2-1935, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras annulled the declaration made by the editor of "Truth" following the failure of the latter to furnish the security demanded from him.

EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Samadharman" - Newspaper - stopped - Demanded - Securit deposit.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No.323,(Confidential)dated23-2-1935, Public Dept.

The "Samadharman" Newspaper stopped publication following the demand of a security deposit of Rs. 3000 from it for having continuously published objectionable matters in it.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.O.S RELATING TO civil disobedience movement IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press (1935) (1930-35)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O?

Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 - Continuance beyond 18th December 1935 - Letter from Government of India - Views of the Government of Madras communicated.

REFERENCE;- G.O.No. 565(Con) dated 6-4-1935, Public (Gen)Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. F.33/2/34-Political

Government of India.

Home Department.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. M.G.Hallett, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

New Delhi the 29th Jan. 1935.

Subject:- The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

Sir,

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers Act 1931, as amened by sections 14 to 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932, due to expire on the 18th December 1935, and the questions which arise are (a) whether it is necessary to retain special powers for the control of the press beyond that date, (b) if so, whether the existing Act requires amendment or modification and (c) whether the Act should be permanent or only for a limited term of years. The Government of India will be glad to have the views of the Government of Madras on these questions by the end of March at the latest.

2. I am to request that in submitting their opinion the local Government will submit the statistical information as shown in the statements annexed to this letter. In addition to these statements it would be helpful to the Government of India to have

a brief review of the tone of the press before and after the passing of the present act with speimens of objectionable articles published before the Act was inforce and of articles in respecct of which action has been taken under the Act. Such a review will no doubt show that the Act has effected a much needed improvement in the tone of the press without in any way stifling legitimate criticisms.

3. The local Government in forming their opinion on these questions will no doubt take into consideration the discussions in the Legislative Assembly in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1932 and also the Hon'ble the Home Member's speech in the Council of State on the 28th August 1934 on a resolution regarding "repressive legislation" moved by the Hon'ble Sir Phiroz Sethna.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Sd.. . . . .

Secretary to the Goverment of India..........

Public (General)Dept.

Letter No. Ms. 565dated 6-4-35.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

(with *enclosures)

Sir,

Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, 1931 - Continuance beyond 18-12-1935 - Home Department Letter No. F. 33/2/34- Political dated 29th January 1935.

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In reply to your letter quoted above, I am directed to say that this Government having consulted this local officers are of opinion that it is necessary to retain the Indian Press (Emergency Power) Act, 1931, as amended by sections 14-16

of the C.L.A. Act 1932, beyond the 18th December 1935. The provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act are not adequate to control the Presses periodicals and unauthorised news-sheets dealing with or disseminating matter calculated to incite to violence or to eulogise political murders and other kindred offences. It is advisable to have this form of propaganda restrained. As the country is undergoing great political changes and as it is impossible to foresee how the new Reforms will work, it is desirable that the comments of the Press on the new Government should be kept within reasonable bounds. There are numerous small local papers, edited often by irresponsible persons which devote a great deal of space of politics and have considerable local influence Papers of this type if not controlled, are liable to indulge in abusive attack on Government, of an inflammatory nature. The Act has exercised a great restraining influence on the Press and it is a powerful incentive to the less reputable kinds of journalism to keep within reasonable bounds. It is realised that the Act now under examination was passed and was used in view of a definite crisis which is now over but in addition to the conjunction of circumstances stated above, the Government have now a more difficult problem in the rapid spread of communism. There is much Communist Socialist propaganda going on which requires careful watching and control. In the circumstances, it is that some power over the Press will be required for a consideratble time to come Ministers under the new constitution however much they may feel the need for it, will probably hesitate to undertake legislation. His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore considers it necessary to continue the Act beyond 18-12-1935. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further of opinion that it is desirable that the Act should be made permanent and not merely extended for a term of years. In the first place, if the Act is only temporary it will be politically almost impossible for the Reformed Government to extend the Act, whereas if the Act is permanent it will be

comparatively easy for the Government to take the negative position of refusing to repeal the Act. Secondly there is no danger of the Act being misused as Ministers will use the powers sparingly to avoid losing support in the country. Thirdly, the Act can always be repealed if the need arises and fourthly, as it is likely that the Assembly will vote against any extension in any form it seems advisable to press for a permanent statue in the first instance as a bargaining counter.

2. As regards amendment or modification to the existing Act, I am to suggest that the words 'the declaration' in sub-section (2) of sections 3 and 7 of the Act be altered into the words the publication. The need for this amendment is briefly illustrated below:- T

The Chief Presidency Magistrate demanded a security of Rs.500/- from a Tamil tri-weekly under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act. The publisher deposited the security on 30-4-1932 but did not actually start publishing the paper till 12-9-1932, that is, over four months from the date of declaration A week later he applied for the refund of the security and it was returned on 20-10-1932. This was obviously a manoevre on the part of the publisher to evade the provisions of the Act. The Government consider that it is expedient that the Act should be modified as suggested above to meet such evasions and that no other modification or amendment is necessary in respect of the existing Act.

As regards the statistical information called for in para 2 of the letter quoted above, I am to enclose herewith three statements. As regards the tone of the Press before and after the passing of the Act, I am to say that the tone which was reckless and intemperate before the Act was passed has become much more restrained and that the Act has had a salutary effect on the general tone of the Press and prevented it from publishing matter calculated to incite or encourage violence or sedition. I am also to invite a reference in this connection to the chapters relating to the 'tone of the Press' in the annual report on Newspapers

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and Periodicals published in the Madras Presidency.

For specimens of objectionable articles published before the Act was in force, I am to invite a reference to the copies supplied to the Government of India on 24-8-1932 in connection with legislation to replace the Special Powers Ordinance (Section)(77) . Specimens of objectionable articles in respect of which action has been taken under the Act are furnished herewith in the enclosed Statement No. IV.

Under the Imdian Press Emergency Powers Act 1931. Security Deposit Amount Ranging from Rs. 250-3000 was demanded. From South Indian Newspapers Presses in the Madras Presidency. Some of them paid a security deposit. Some of them unable to pay the Amount demanded. Did not start,the publication. Still some ceased their publication unwilling to deposit the money required by the Government. The following table shows particulars.

Deposited.	Not Started.	Ceased Publication.
39	24	8

(Statement containing reports from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, the District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate whether it is necess to retain special powers for the control of the press beyond the expiry of th Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1932, that is beyond 18-12-1935.)

From whom.	Whether it is necessary to retain special powers for the control of the press beyond 18-12-1935.	If so, whether existing Act requires amendment or modificiation.	whether the Act should be permanent or only for a limited term of years.	Tone of the press before and after the passing of the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Chief Presy; Magistrate.	Yes.	No.	Permanennt	Greatly restrai -ed after the Ac came in force.
Commr. of Police.	Yes	Yes; The words 'th declaration in line 3 in Sec.3(2) & 7(2) into publication.	Permanent	Reckless and i emperate befor much restraine after.
North Arcot.	Yes	No.	May be extended for a further period of 3 Years	There was only one instance i the dist. in wh ich report was had to the Act.
S. Arcot.	Yes	No.	Permanent	Has always bee satisfactory.
Coimbatore	Yes	No.	For a fairly long term of years.	----
Madura	Yes ~~[illegible]~~	No.	Permanent	Violent and seditious before restrained afte
Malabar	Yes	No.	..	Anti-Govt befor
~~The Nilgiris~~	~~Yes~~	~~No.~~	~~Extended for five years.~~	...
Ramnad	Yes	No.	Permanent	Moderate before and after the Act came in force.
Salem	Yes	No.	May be Extended for 2Years	Has been generally unobjectionable.
Tanjore	Yes	No.	Permanent	Has had a deterrent effect.
Chingleput	Yes	No	May be retained for 3 years more.	---
Trichinopoly	Yes	No.	Permanent	Had a salutary effect in restraining muassil journals.
Tinnevelly ~~Guntur~~	Yes	No.	May be retained for at least 2 years more	The Act had a Salutary effect on the Press.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 to 1935

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (Bill of the Press 1935)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

("Indian Express "Dinamani" - Published Objectionable matters Security - demanded.)

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 1450 (Confidential)dated 6-9-1935, Public Dept.

The Government of Madras demanded security deposit amounting to Rs. 4000 from the keeper of "Indian Express" press and the tamil daily paper" Dinamani" which was printed in the Indian express press; for having published an objectionable article on "Quetta earth quake" written by one Ajit Ali Jaffarbhoy. The amount was paid.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO civil disobedience movement
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Role of the Press (1936)

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

Political agitation - Newspapers and presses - Not to receive Government work - List revised.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 135(Confi)dated 23-1-1936, Public(Gen)Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 135, 23rd January 1936.

Political agitation Newspapers and presses - Not to receive Government work - List revised.

Read - The following paper:-

G.O.No. 1267, Public(General) dated the 13th Dec.1934.

Order-No. 135, Public (General)dated the 23rd January 1936.

In supersession of G.O. No. 1267, Public (General) dated the 13th December 1934, regarding the list of newspapers and presses to which Government advertisements and printing works should not be given the Government direct that until further orders official advertisements shall not be given to any of the Newspapers mentioned in Annexure A to these proceedings and that Government printing work and contract shall not be given to the presses mentioned in Annexure B to these proceeding.

2. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police should report to Government whenever they consider that any addition or alteration to the list is necessary.

3. Some local newspaers which have not a large circulation have been exclused from the list~~as necessary~~. The Government leave it to the discretions of the officers concerned to withhold official printing work from the printing presses at which these papers are printed.

4. These orders do not apply to notices, etc., required by law to be published in the local papers in localities where there is no newspaper not on the appeneded list nor to notic published by civil courts in suits where the cost of notic

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is borne by the parties.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

for Chief Secretary.

ANNEXURE A.

NEWSPAPERS.........

S.No. & Name of Newspaper.	Language	where published.
1. Al-Ameen.	Malayalam	Calicut.
2. Anandabodhini	Tamil	Madras.
3. Dhinamani.	Do.	Do.
4. Indian Express	English	Do.
5. Jayabharathi	Tamil	Do.
6. Kistna Patrika	Telugu	Masulipatam.
7. Mathrubhumi	Malayalam	Calicut.
8. Ooliyan	Tamil	Madras.
9. Pahuttarivu	Do.	Erode.
10. Prajamatha	Telugu	Madras.
11. Rajakula Dipikai	Tamil	Saidapet.
12. Samadharmam	Do.	Jalarpet.
13. Sutandira Sangu	Do.	Madras.

ANNEXURE B.

Presses.

North Arcot District.
Pahuttarivu Press, Jalarpet.

South Arcot District.
Sri Rukmani Vilas Press, Villupuram

Chingleput District.
Raju Press, Saidapet.

Madras City--
1. Anandabodhini Press, G.T.
2. Azad-i-Hind Press, Royapetta.
3. Conqueror Printing Works, G.T.
4. Indian Express Press, G.T.
5. Islamia Press, Triplicane.
6. Jayabarathi Press, Mount Road.
7. Ooliyan Power Press, G.T.
8. Prajabandhu Press, George Town.
9. Sutandira Sangu Press, Triplicane.
10. Swarjaya Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., Broadway.

Malabar District;
1. Al-Ameen Press, Calicut.
2. Mathrubhumi Press, Calicut.
3. Udayabhanu Press, Shoranur.

Salem District.
Pattakar Press.

Tinnevelly District.
1. Durbar Press, Tinnevelly,
2. Hilal Press, Tinnevelly.
3. Meenambikai Press, Tinnevelly.

Trichinopoly District.
The Railway Labourers' Press, Trichinopoly.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE G.OS. RELATING TO [illegible]

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF THE G.O.

P Political Agitation - Newspapers and presses - Not to receive Government work - List revised.

REFERENCE:-G.O.No. 301, 9th February 1937.(Confl) Publ.(Gen)Dept.

CONFIDENTAAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.No. 301, 9th February 1937.

Political agitation - Newspapers and presses - Not to receive Government work - List revised.

Read - the following:-

G.O.No. 135, Public (General)Dated the 23rd Jan.'36.

Order-No. 301, Public (General) dated 9th February 1937.

In supersession of G.O.No. 135, Public (General) dated the 23rd January 1936, regarding the list of newspapers and presses to which Government advertisements and printing work should not be given, the Government direct that until further orders official advertisements shall not be given to any of the newspapers mentioned in Annexure-A to these proceedings and that Government printing work and contract shall not be given to the presses mentioned in Annexure B to these proceedings.

2. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police should report to Government whenever they consider that any addition or alteration to the list is necessary.

3. Some local Newspapers which have not a large circulation have been excluded from the list. The Government leave it to the discretion of the officers concerned to withhold official advertisements from any such local papers and to withhol[d] official printing work from the printing presses at which these papers are printed.

4. These orders do not apply to notices etc., requ[ired] by law to be published in the local papers in localities wh[ere]

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there is no newspaper not on the appended list nor to noti
published by civil courts in suits where the cost of notices
is brone by the parties.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C.F.Brackenbury,

Chief Secretary.

ANNEXXURE A.

NEWSPAPERS...

S.No. & name of Nespapers.	Language.	where published.
1. Al-Ameen	Malayalam	Calicut.
2. Ananda Bodhini	Tamil	Madras.
3. Dinamani	Do.	Do.
4. Indian Express	English	Do.
5. Jayabharathi	Tamil	Do.
6. Kistna Patrika	Telugu	Masulipatam.
7. Mathrubhumi	Malayalam	Calicut.
8. Ooliyan	Tamil	Madras
9. Pahuttarivu	Do.	Erode.
10.Rajakula Dipikai	Do.	Saidapet.
11.Sutandira Sangu	Do.	Madras.

ANNEXURE B.

Press:

S. Arcot District.
Sri Rukmani Vilas Press
Villupuram.
Chingleput District:-
Raju Press, Saidapet.

Coimbatore district:-
Unmai Vilakkam Press, Erode.

Madras City:--
1. Ananda Bodhini Press, G.T.
2. Indian Express Press G.T.
3. Islami Press, Triplicane.
4. Jaya Bharathi Press, Mount Rd.,
5. Ooliyan Power Press, G.T.
6. Swarajya Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Broadway.

Malabar District:--
1. Al-Ameen Press, Calicut.
2. Mathrubumi Press, Calicut.
3. Udayabhanu Press, Shoranur.

Tinnevelly District:--
Meenambikai Press, Tinn

Salem District.
Pattakar Press.

27-11-12/RH/12

3876/RH 1907/12 580/RH/08

2013/RH/RH

2/2015/R1/RH./15

3584/RH/15

18-3-16/R1

15-4-18/RH/Ri